每月天氣摘要
二零二五年十二月

Monthly Weather Summary
December 2025

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目錄

Contents

二零二六年一月出版

香港天文台編製
香港九龍彌敦道134A

1. 除特別列明外，所有時間均以協調世界時加八小時為準。

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2. Values of meteorological elements are those recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory, unless otherwise specified.

3. Figures of damage and casualties caused by weather phenomena are compiled from press reports and information provided by other government departments.

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1. 二零二五年十二月天氣回顧

由於月內大部分時間華南的東北季候風普遍較正常弱，二零二五年十二月香港遠較正常溫暖。全月平均最高氣溫 22.4 度、平均氣溫 20.2 度及平均最低氣溫 18.4 度，分別較其正常值高 2.0 度、2.0 度及 2.2 度，全部皆是有記錄以來十二月份的第二高。這亦是自一九九九年寒冷天氣警告系統開始運作以來，首次年內十一月及十二月均沒有發出寒冷天氣警告。十二月亦較正常少雨，全月總雨量為 6.5 毫米，只有正常值 28.8 毫米的約百分之 23。全年累積雨量為 2558.7 毫米，較全年正常值 2431.2 毫米多約百分之 5。

隨著一道雲帶覆蓋廣東沿岸，十二月首四日本港大致多雲及有一兩陣雨。受一股乾燥的東北季候風影響，十二月五日天氣轉為普遍天晴及乾燥，並持續至隨後四日。隨著一道雲帶再度影響本港，十二月十日及翌日早上天氣轉為大致多雲及有一兩陣雨。隨著雲帶轉薄，十二月十一日日間轉為普遍天晴。當日下午陽光充沛，天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 26.0 度。一股清勁至強風程度的偏東氣流於翌日影響廣東沿岸，而本港持續大致天晴及乾燥。

一道冷鋒於十二月十三日下午稍後橫過廣東沿岸。受隨後的強烈東北季候風影響，本港北風增強，氣溫逐步下降。隨後兩日早上天氣相當清涼。此外，十二月十三日本港受一道廣闊雲帶影響而有一兩陣雨，但由於受一股乾燥的東北季候風影響，十二月十四日晚上天氣轉為普遍天晴，並持續至隨後三日。十二月十四日至十五日本港非常乾燥，日間大部分地區的相對濕度維持在百分之 30 至 40 左右。隨著一道廣闊雲帶再度影響本港，十二月十八日稍後及翌日雲量增多及有一兩陣雨。隨著雲帶轉薄，十二月二十日日間轉為普遍天晴及乾燥。

受一股清勁至強風程度的東北季候風影響，隨後兩日風勢較大，十二月二十一日天晴乾燥。隨著雲帶靠近廣東沿岸，十二月二十二日本港天氣轉為大致多雲，並持續至隨後四日。十二月二十五日早上有一兩陣雨，但隨著一股東北季候風補充於該早上抵達廣東沿岸，當日本港天氣轉為乾燥及清涼。隨後兩日持續乾燥，早上相當清涼，天文台氣溫於十二月二十七日早上下降至全月最低的 13.8 度。受一股乾燥的東北季候風影響，十二月二十七日至二十九日本港轉為大致天晴。隨著東北季候風緩和，十二月三十日風勢減弱，早上本港部分地區的能見度下降至 5000 米以下。一股偏東氣流在十二月最後一日為本港帶來雲量較多的天氣。

二零二五年十二月有三個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月沒有航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。

1. The Weather of December 2025

With the northeast monsoon over southern China generally weaker than normal for most of the time in the month, December 2025 was much warmer than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean maximum temperature of 22.4 degrees, monthly mean temperature of 20.2 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 18.4 degrees were 2.0 degrees, 2.0 degrees and 2.2 degrees above their corresponding normals and all of them were the second highest on record for December. This was also the first time that no Cold Weather Warning was in force in November and December in a year since the Cold Weather Warning System commenced operation in 1999. The month was also drier than usual with a total rainfall of 6.5 millimetres, only about 23 percent of the normal of 28.8 millimetres. The annual total rainfall of 2558.7 millimetres was about 5 percent above the annual normal of 2431.2 millimetres.

With a band of clouds covering the coast of Guangdong, the weather of Hong Kong was mainly cloudy with one or two rain patches on the first four days of the month. Under the influence of a dry northeast monsoon, the weather turned generally fine and dry on 5 December and remained so on the following four days. With the return of a cloud band, it turned mainly cloudy with one or two rain patches on 10 December and the next morning. It turned generally fine during the day on 11 December as the clouds thinned out. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 26.0 degrees that afternoon, the highest of the month. A fresh to strong easterly airstream affected the coast of Guangdong the next day. Locally, the weather remained mainly fine and dry.

A cold front moved across the coast of Guangdong on the late afternoon of 13 December. Under the influence of its associated strong northeast monsoon, winds strengthened from the north and temperatures fell progressively. It was rather cool on the mornings of the next two days. Besides, while there were one or two rain patches on 13 December under the influence of a broad band of clouds, the weather turned generally fine on the night of 14 December under the influence of a dry northeast monsoon and remained so on the next three days. It was also very dry on 14 – 15 December with the relative humidity over most parts of the territory staying around 30 – 40 percent during the day. With the return of a broad band of clouds, the weather became cloudier with one or two rain patches later on 18 December and the next day. With the thinning out of the cloud band, the weather turned generally fine and dry during the day on 20 December.

Under the influence of a fresh to strong northeast monsoon, it was windier on the following two

days. While it was fine and dry on 21 December, the weather turned mainly cloudy on 22 December due to the approach of a cloud band and remained so on the following four days. While there were one or two rain patches on the morning of 25 December, with a replenishment of the northeast monsoon reaching the coast of Guangdong that morning, the local weather became dry and cool that day. It remained dry with rather cool mornings on the following two days, with the temperature at the Observatory falling to a minimum of 13.8 degrees on the morning of 27 December, the lowest of the month. Under the influence of the dry northeast monsoon, the local weather turned mainly fine on 27 – 29 December. With the moderation of the northeast monsoon, winds subsided on 30 December, with visibility falling below 5000 metres over parts of the territory that morning. An easterly airstream brought cloudier weather on the last day of the month.

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in December 2025.

During the month, no aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of the issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1.

表 1.1　二零二五年十二月發出的警告及信號

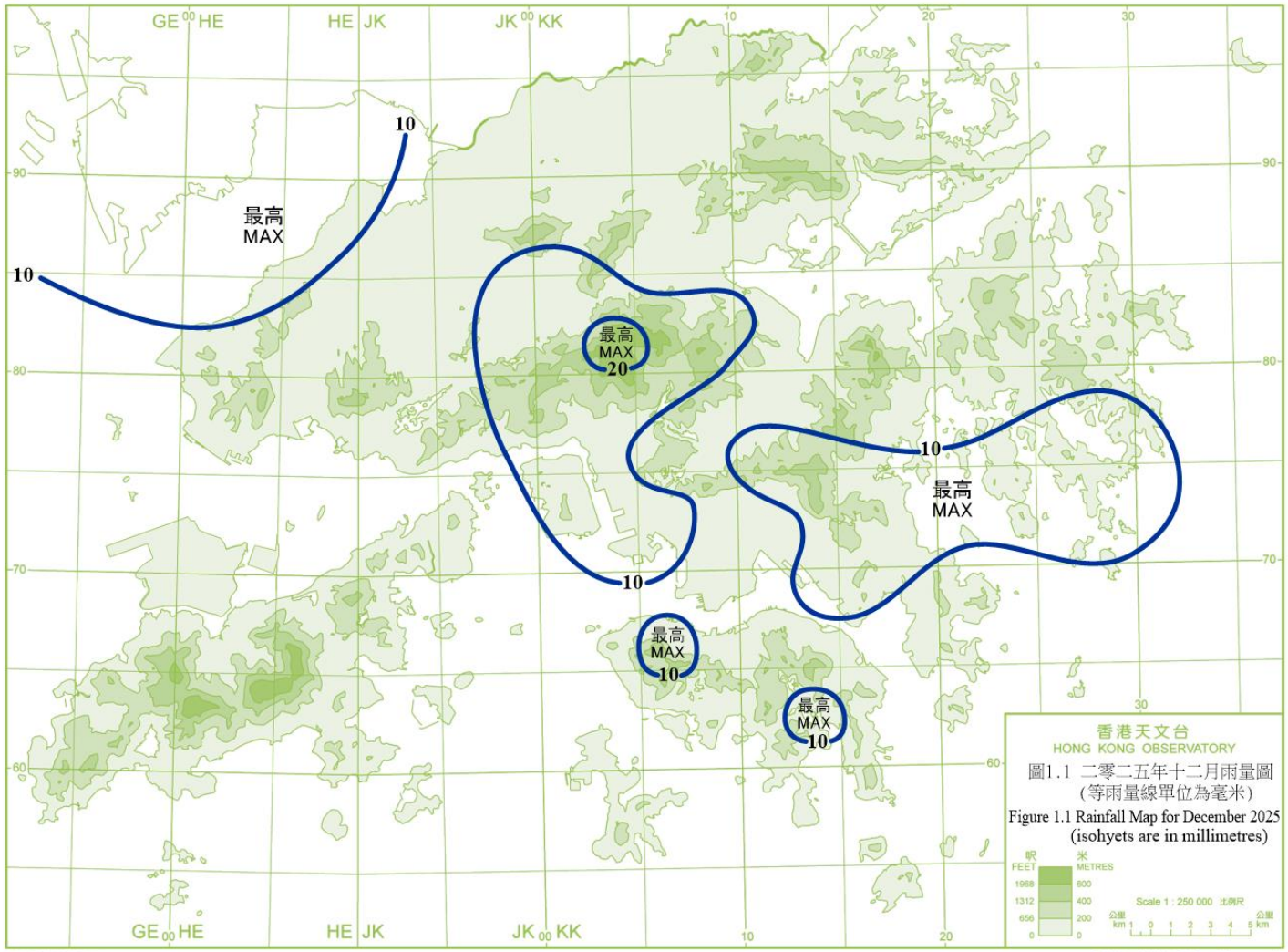
Table 1.1　Warnings and Signals issued in December 2025

強烈季候風信號
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
12/12	0745	12/12	2030
13/12	1615	14/12	1130
22/12	0145	22/12	0745
25/12	1145	26/12	0445

火災危險警告
Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Yellow	6/12	0600	6/12	2000
黃色 Yellow	7/12	0600	7/12	2130
紅色 Red	8/12	0600	8/12	2300
紅色 Red	14/12	0730	15/12	2245
紅色 Red	17/12	1110	17/12	1915
黃色 Yellow	20/12	0600	21/12	1730
紅色 Red	25/12	1130	26/12	2300
黃色 Yellow	27/12	0600	27/12	2230
黃色 Yellow	28/12	0730	28/12	1945



H.K.O.128 (2014)

地政總署測繪處繪製
Cartography by Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department.

2. 二零二五年十二月的熱帶氣旋概述

二零二五年十二月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了三個熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓天琴(2527)於十一月二十四日早上在馬尼拉之東南約 970 公里的菲律賓南部以東海域上形成，當日下午至翌日向西北偏西橫過菲律賓中南部。天琴於十一月二十六日進入南海南部，並於十一月二十七日早上逐步增強為颱風及達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 130 公里。天琴於隨後三天在南海中南部徘徊並逐漸減弱。最後天琴於十二月三日凌晨在南海南部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，天琴吹襲菲律賓期間，有至少兩人失蹤、八人受傷，超過 93 萬人受災，約 500 間房屋受損，經濟損失超過 1 800 萬菲律賓比索。

熱帶低氣壓森亞爾於十一月二十五日早上在吉隆坡之西北偏西約 270 公里的馬六甲海峽上形成。根據印度氣象局的新德里區域專責氣象中心，這是自一八八六年以來首次有熱帶氣旋在該區形成。森亞爾當天向偏西移動，於晚上增強為熱帶風暴並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 65 公里。森亞爾於十一月二十六日轉向東南掠過蘇門答臘東北部沿岸地區，並減弱為熱帶低氣壓。翌日森亞爾向偏東移動，再次橫過馬六甲海峽。十一月二十八日森亞爾在馬來半島登陸及減弱為低壓區後，轉向東北再次移到海上，並於當晚重新增強為熱帶低氣壓。森亞爾於隨後兩天繼續採取東北路徑移動，最後於十二月一日早上在南海南部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，森亞爾為印尼蘇門答臘島、泰國南部和馬來半島帶來暴雨，其中蘇門答臘島亞齊省於十一月二十六日至二十七日期間錄得最大日雨量 411 毫米及累積雨量 714.5 毫米。暴雨造成廣泛水浸及山泥傾瀉，印尼、泰國及馬來西亞分別有至少 1 204 人、276 人及三人死亡，合共超過四百萬人受災。印尼及泰國的經濟損失估計分別超過 68 萬億印尼盾及五千億泰銖。

一個熱帶低氣壓於十二月四日早上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 1 140 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 45 公里，隨後向西移動。該熱帶低氣壓於十二月六日晚上至十二月七日橫過菲律賓中部，最後於十二月八日凌晨在蘇祿海減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，該熱帶低氣壓及東北季候風為菲律賓帶來大雨，造成至少一人失蹤，超過 71 萬人受災。

2. Overview of Tropical Cyclone in December 2025

Three tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in December 2025.

Koto (2527) formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the southern part of the Philippines about 970 km southeast of Manila on the morning of 24 November, and moved west-northwestwards across the central and southern parts of the Philippines that afternoon and the next day. It entered the southern part of the South China Sea on 26 November, progressively intensified into a typhoon and attained its peak intensity on the morning of 27 November, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 130 km/h near its centre. Koto lingered over the central and southern parts of the South China Sea and gradually weakened in the following three days. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the southern part of the South China Sea in the small hours of 3 December.

According to press reports, there were at least two missing, eight injuries and over 930 000 people affected during the passage of Koto in the Philippines. About 500 houses were damaged, and economic loss exceed PHP 18 million.

Senyar formed as a tropical depression over the Strait of Malacca about 270 km west-northwest of Kuala Lumpur on the morning of 25 November. According to the Indian Meteorological Department's Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre New Delhi, this is the first time a tropical cyclone has formed in the region since 1886. Senyar moved westwards that day, and intensified into a tropical storm that night, attaining its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 65 km/h near its centre. Senyar turned to track southeastwards, skirted past the coastal areas of the northeastern part of Sumatra, and weakened into a tropical depression on 26 November. It moved eastwards across the Strait of Malacca again the next day. After making landfall and degenerating into an area of low pressure over the Malay Peninsula on 28 November, it turned northeastwards and moved to the sea again. It re-intensified into a tropical depression that night. Senyar continued its northeasterly track in the following two days. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the southern part of the South China Sea on the morning of 1 December.

According to press reports, Senyar brought torrential rain to Sumatra of Indonesia, the southern part of Thailand, and the Malay Peninsula. Maximum daily rainfall of 411 millimetres and accumulated rainfall of 714.5 millimetres were recorded in Aceh Province, Sumatra between 26 and 27 November. The torrential rain caused widespread flooding and landslides, resulting in at least 1 204 deaths in Indonesia, 276 deaths in Thailand and three deaths in Malaysia. A total of over four million people

were affected. Estimated economic losses in Indonesia and Thailand exceeded IDR 68 trillion and THB 500 billion respectively.

A tropical depression formed over the western North Pacific about 1 140 km east-southeast of Manila on the morning of 4 December, with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 45 km/h near its centre, and then moved westwards. It moved across the central part of the Philippines from the night of 6 December to 7 December. It finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the Sulu Sea in the small hours of 8 December.

According to press reports, the tropical depression and the northeast monsoon brought heavy rain to the Philippines, causing at least one missing and affecting over 710 000 people.

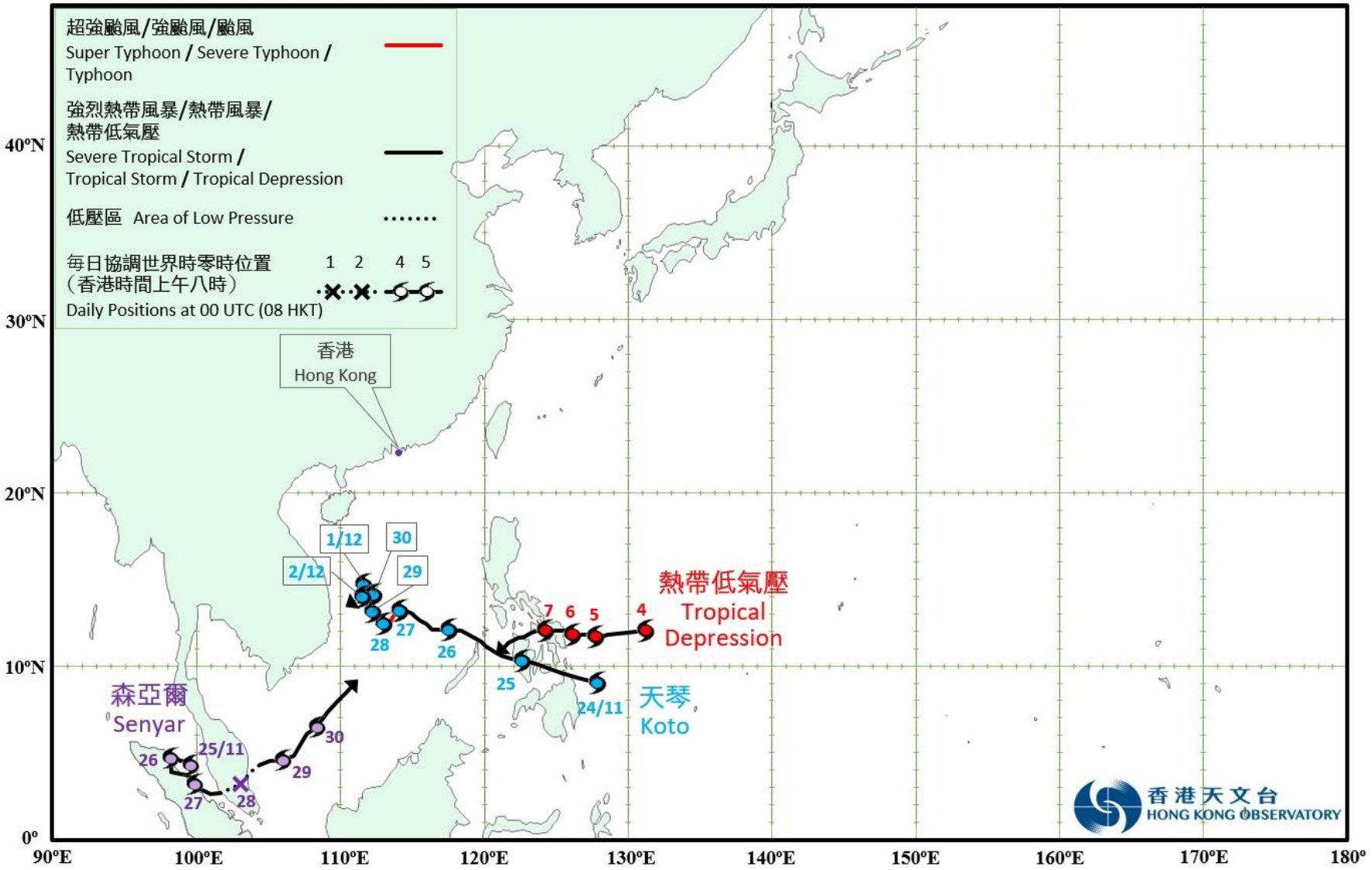
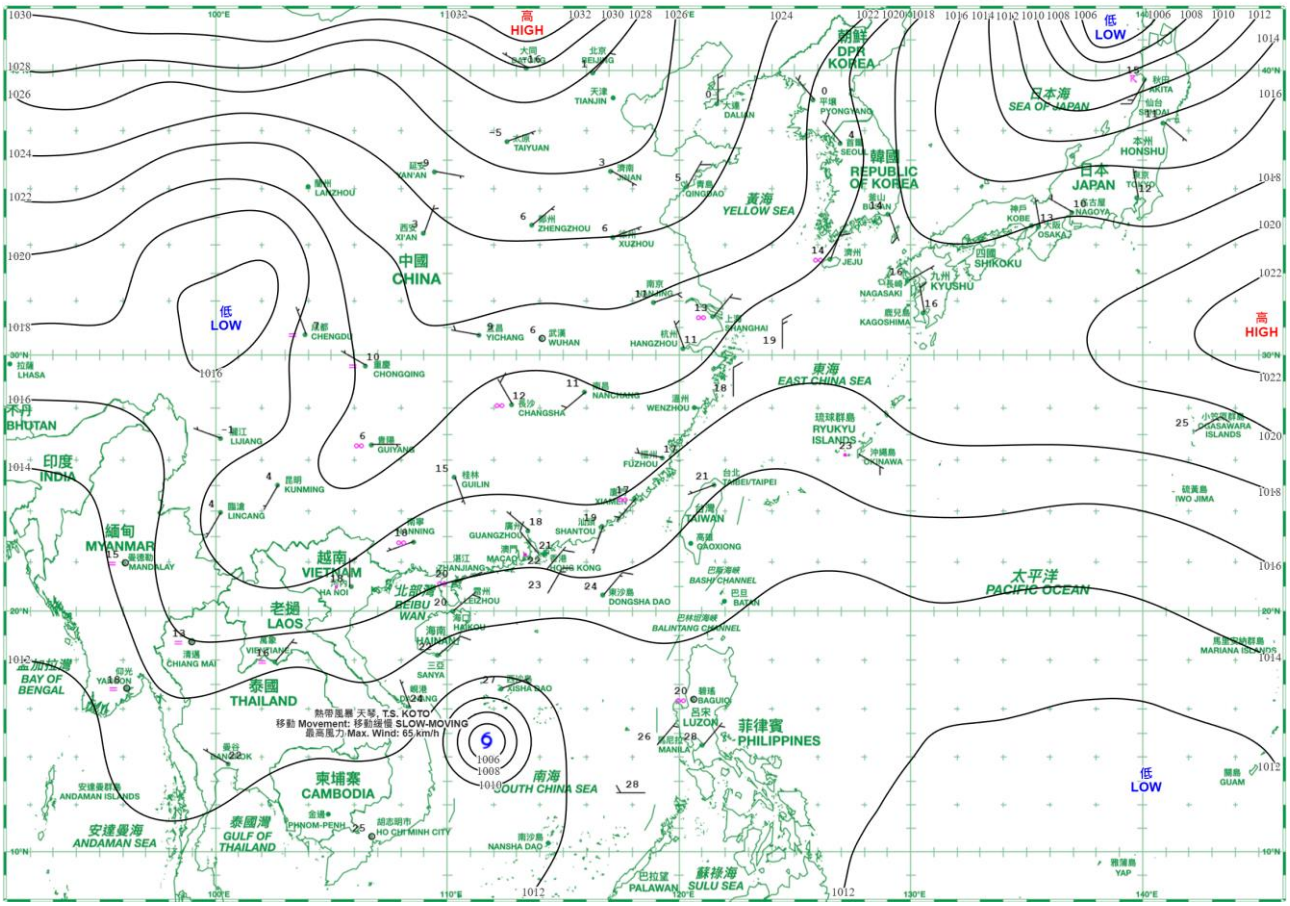


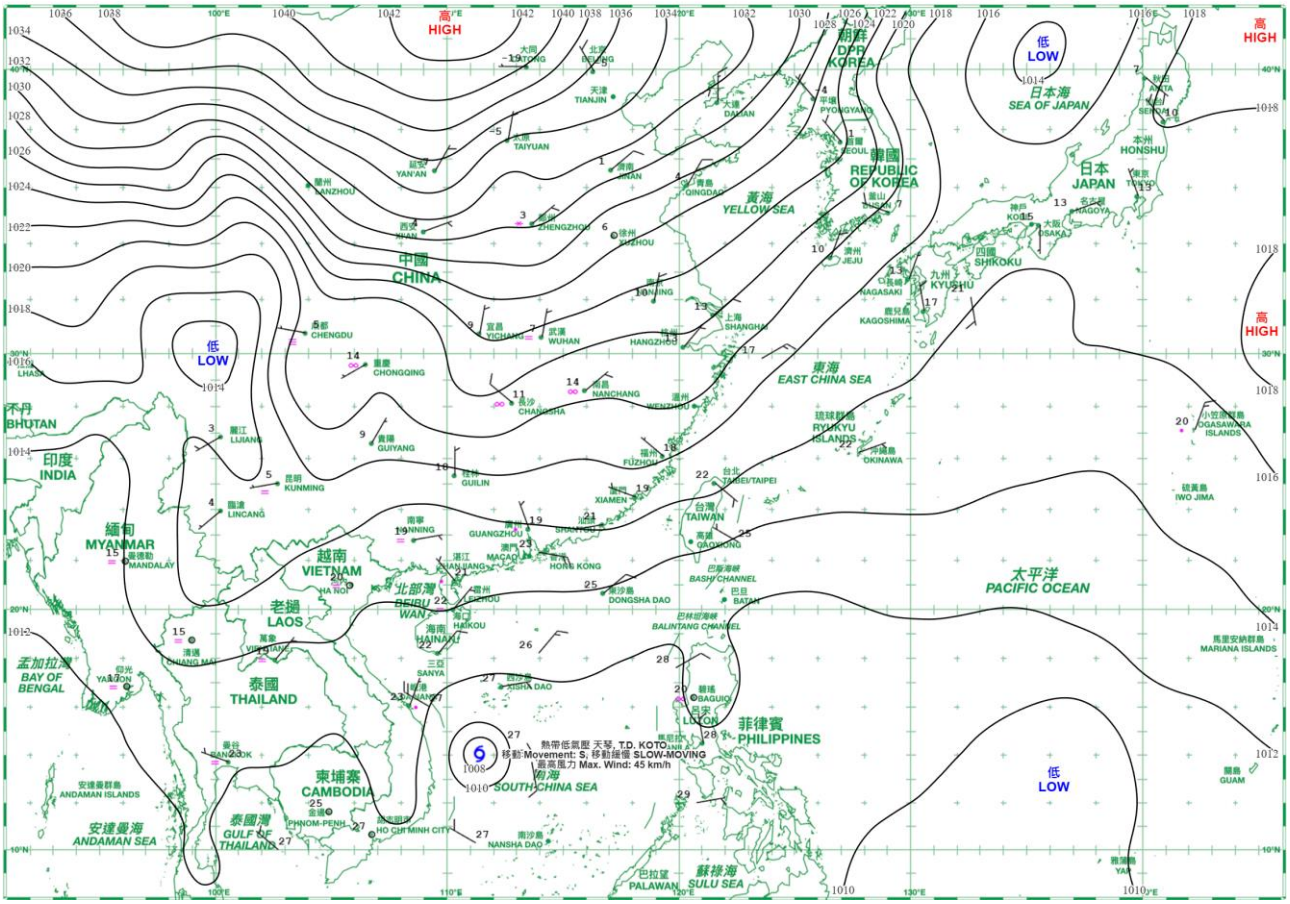
圖 2.1.1 二零二五年十二月的熱帶氣旋暫定路徑圖

Figure 2.1.1 Provisional Tropical Cyclone Tracks in December 2025

日期/Date: 01.12.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

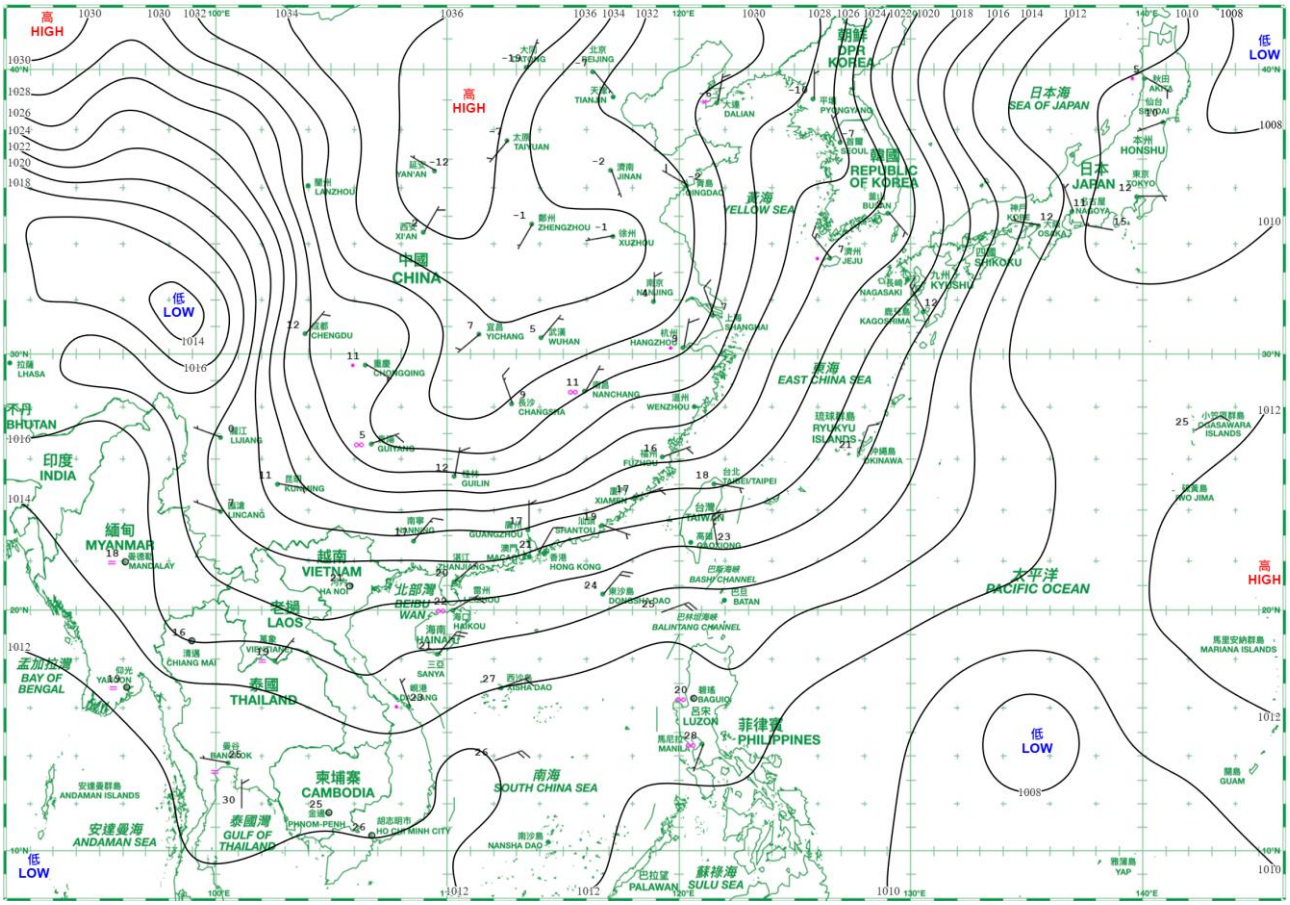


日期/Date: 02.12.2025 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00 香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory

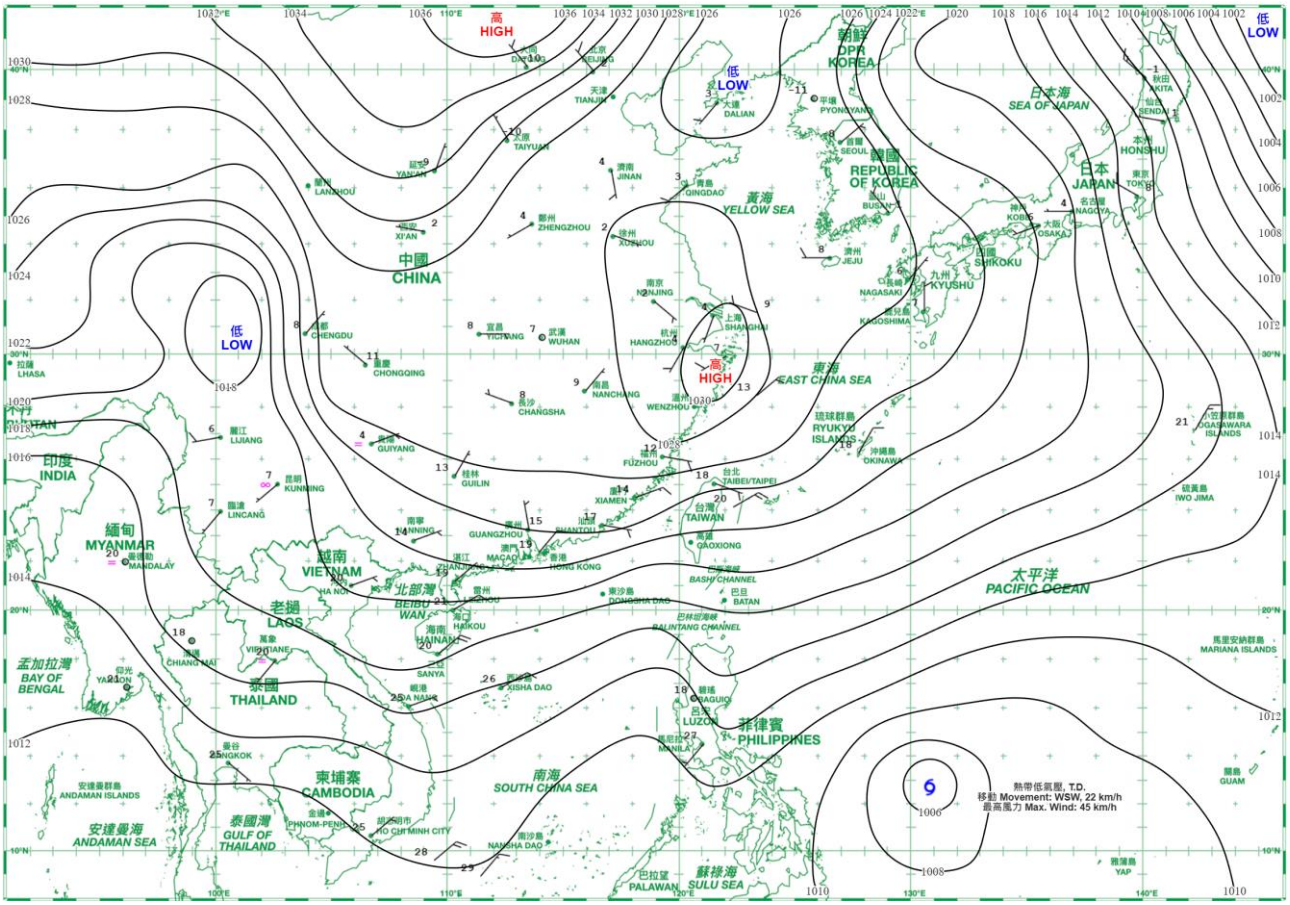


等壓線 Isobar(hPa) 暖鋒 Warm Front 靜止鋒 Stationary Front 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
冷鋒 Cold Front 錮囚鋒 Occlusion 槽軸線 Axis of Trough 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

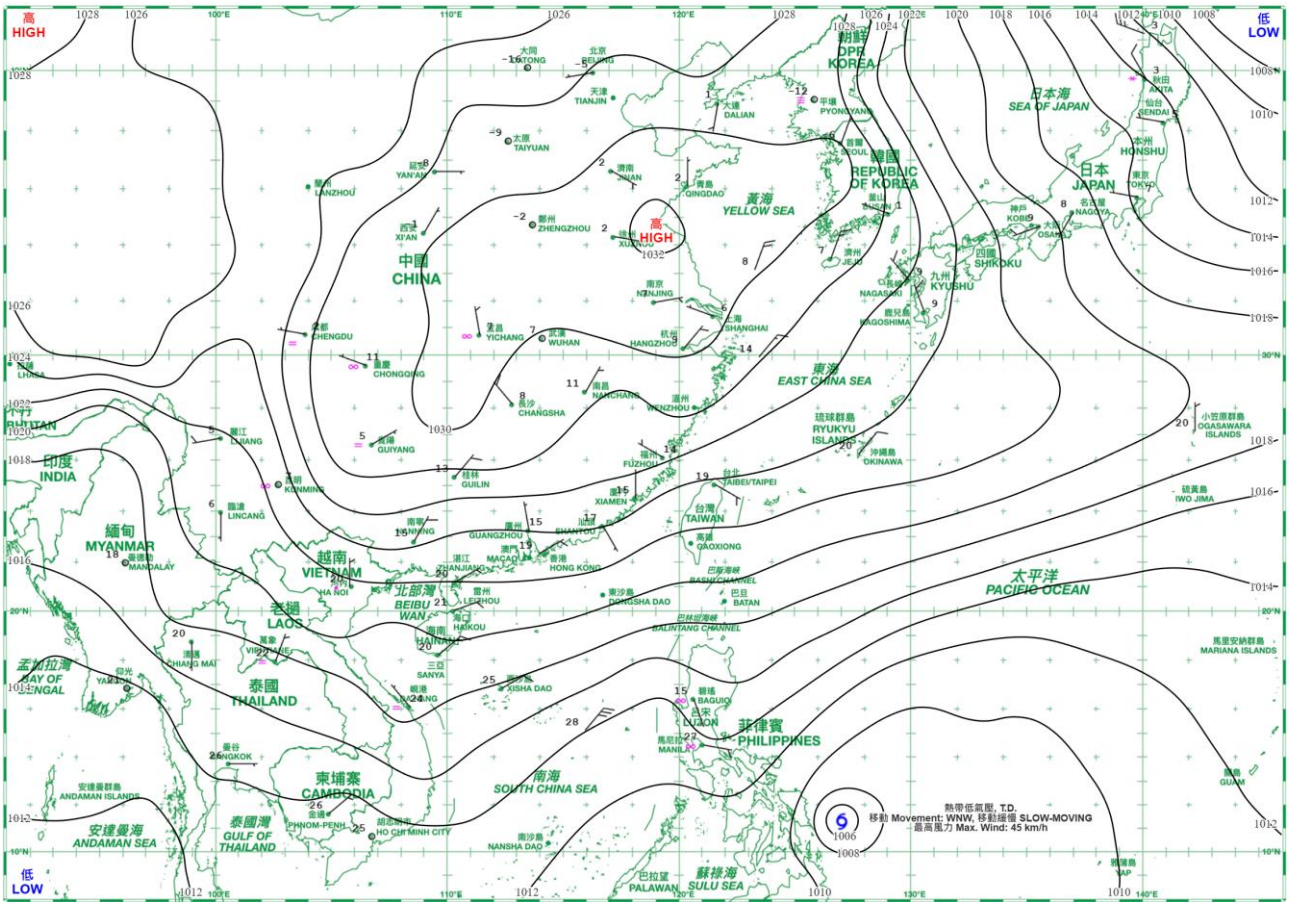
日期/Date: 03.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



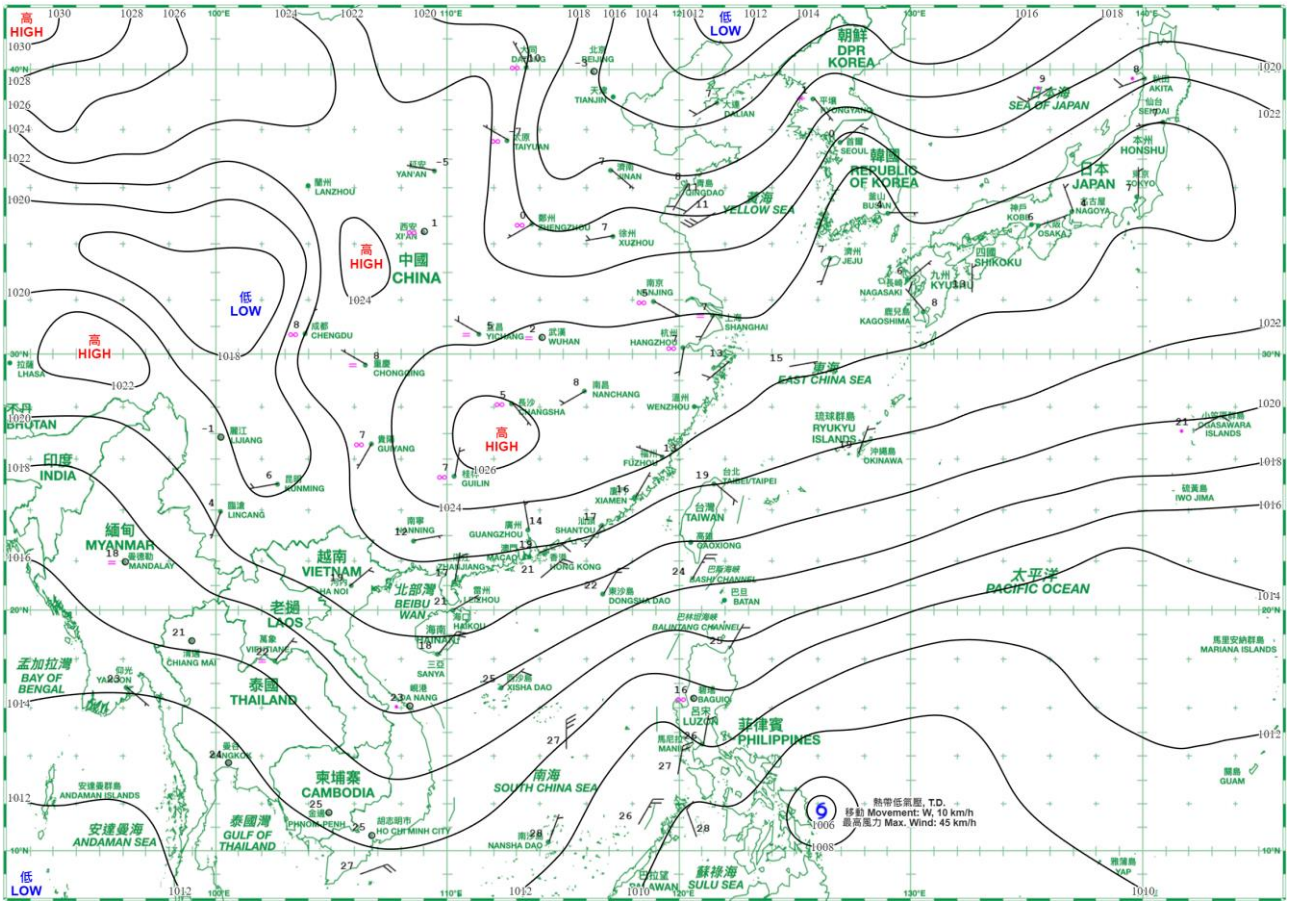
日期/Date: 04.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



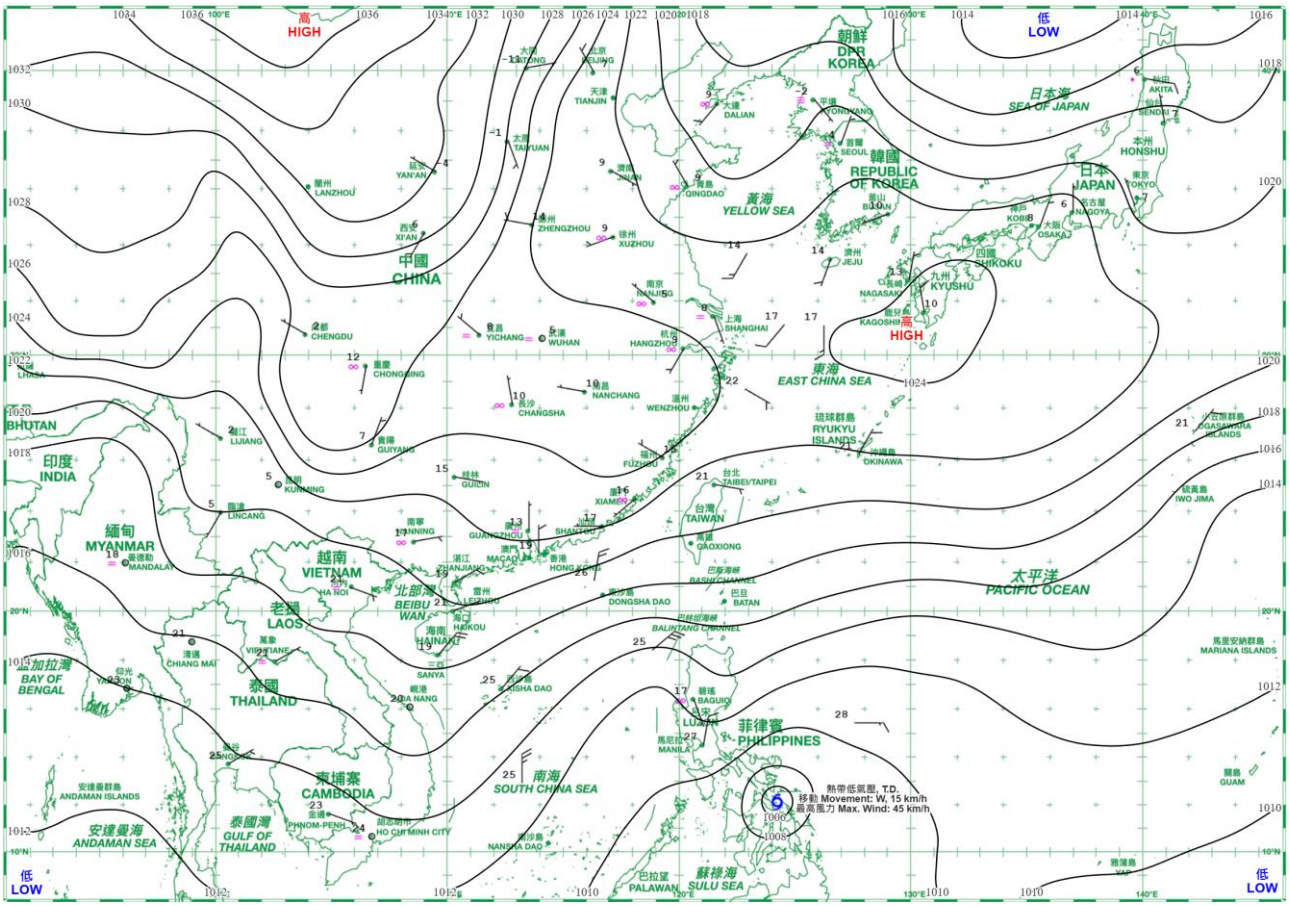
日期/Date: 05.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



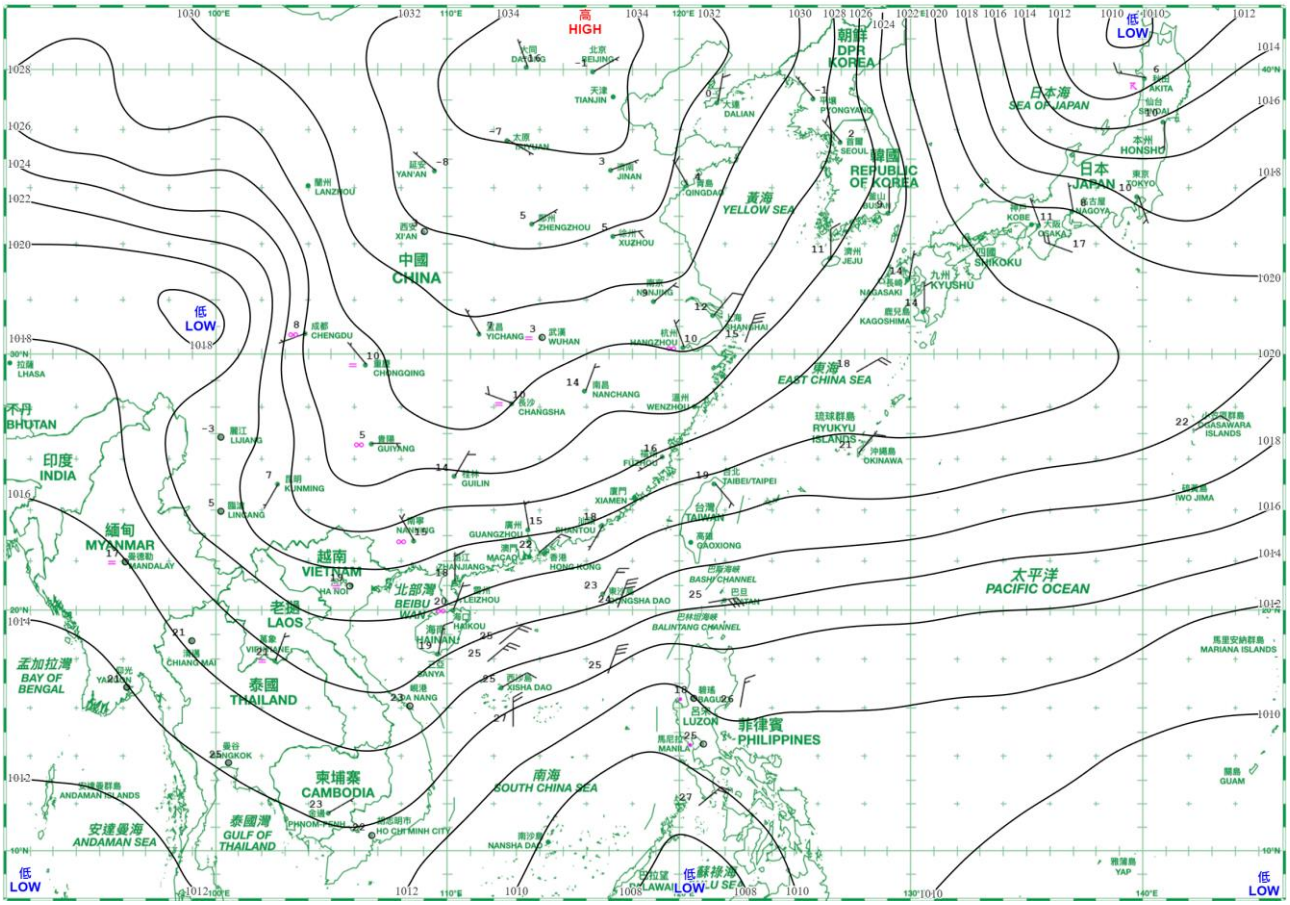
日期/Date: 06.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



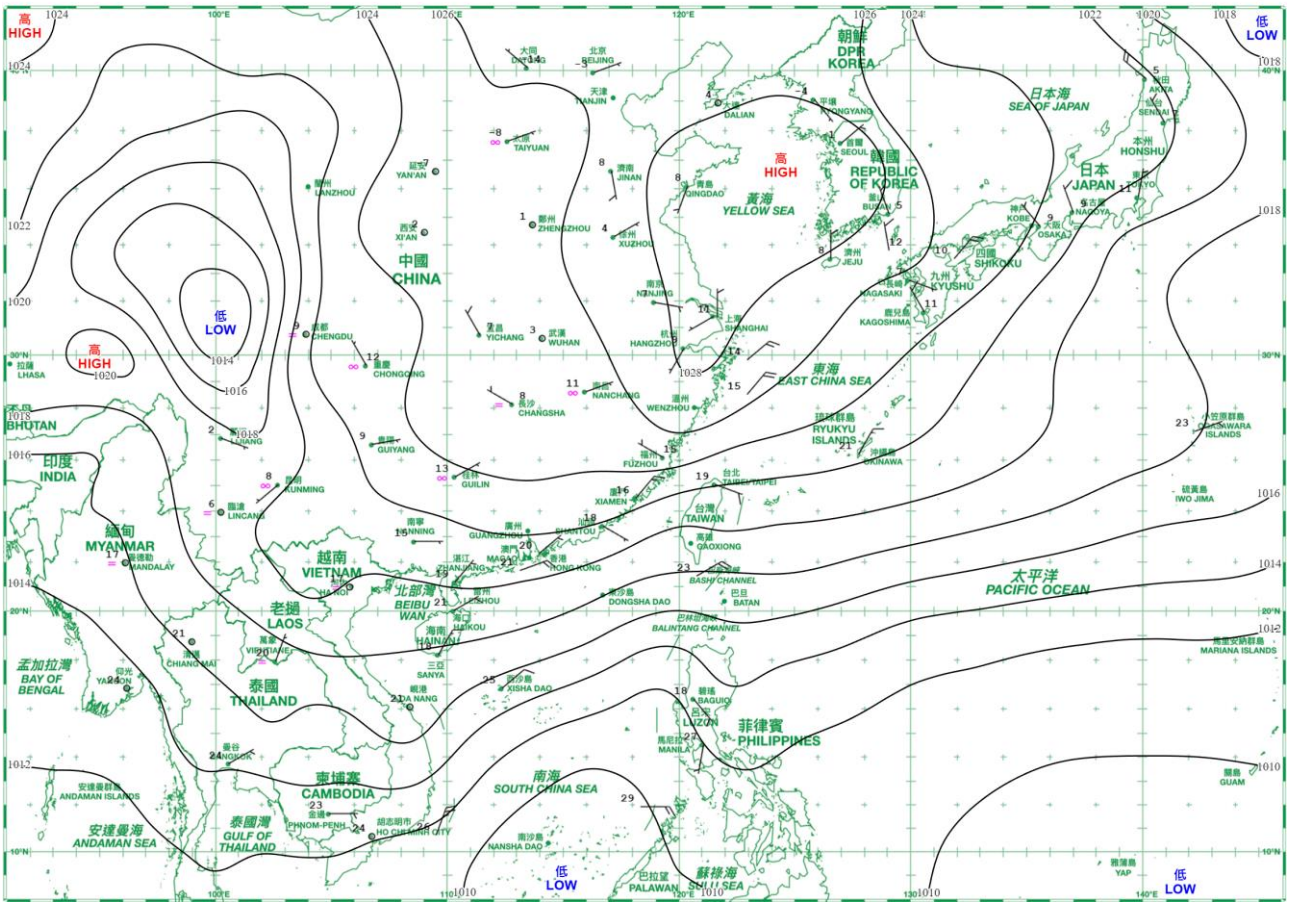
日期/Date: 07.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



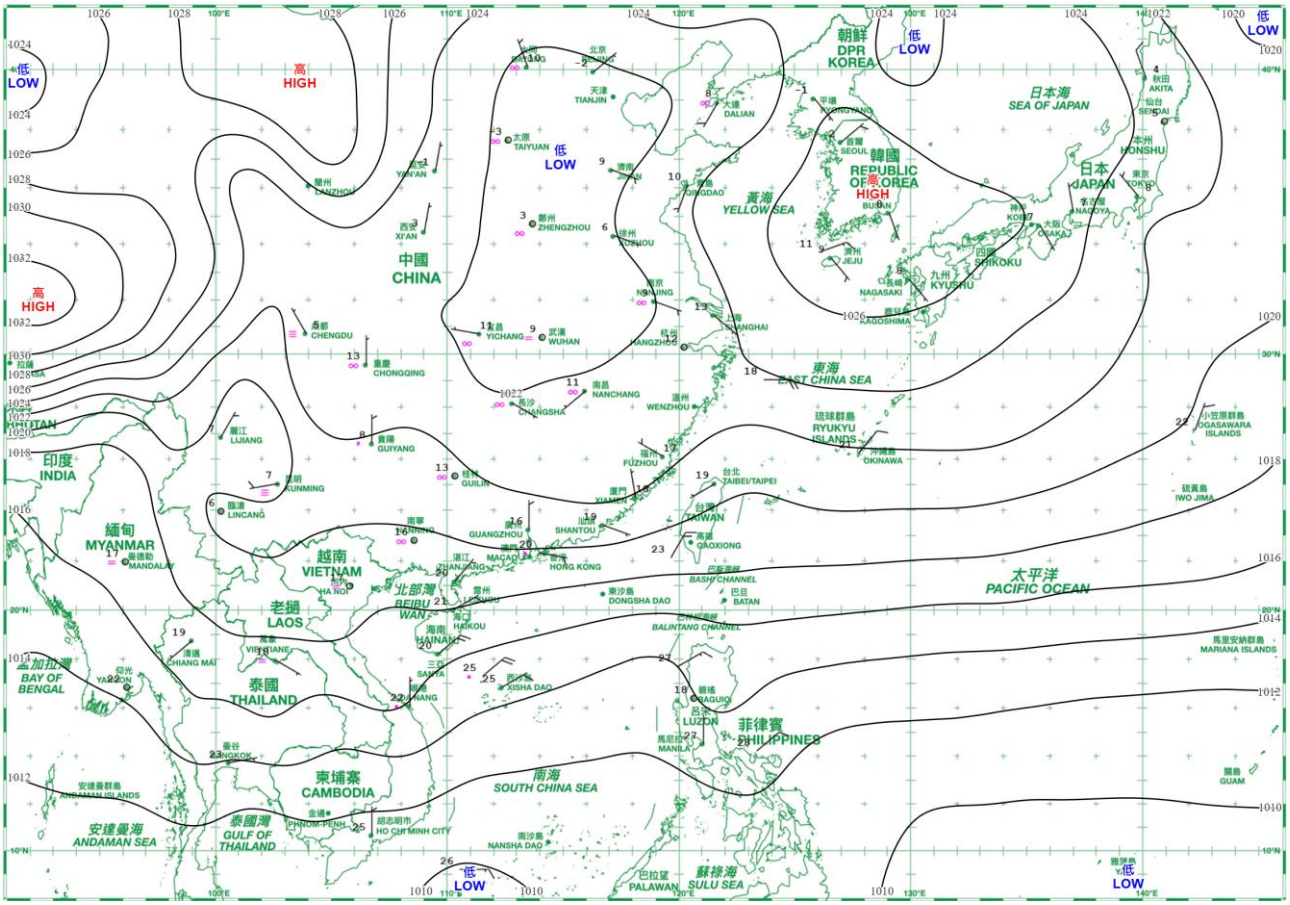
日期/Date: 08.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



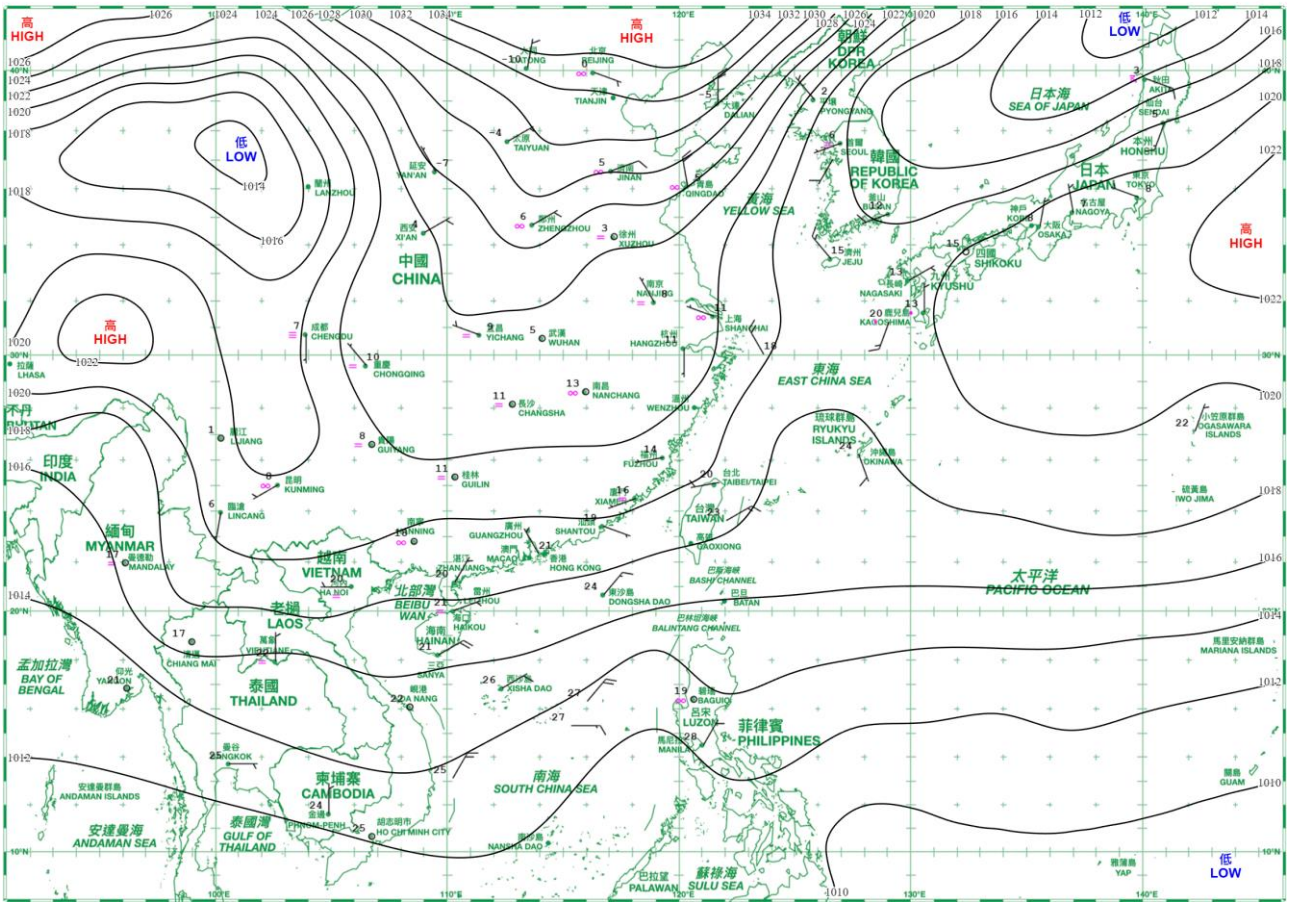
日期/Date: 09.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



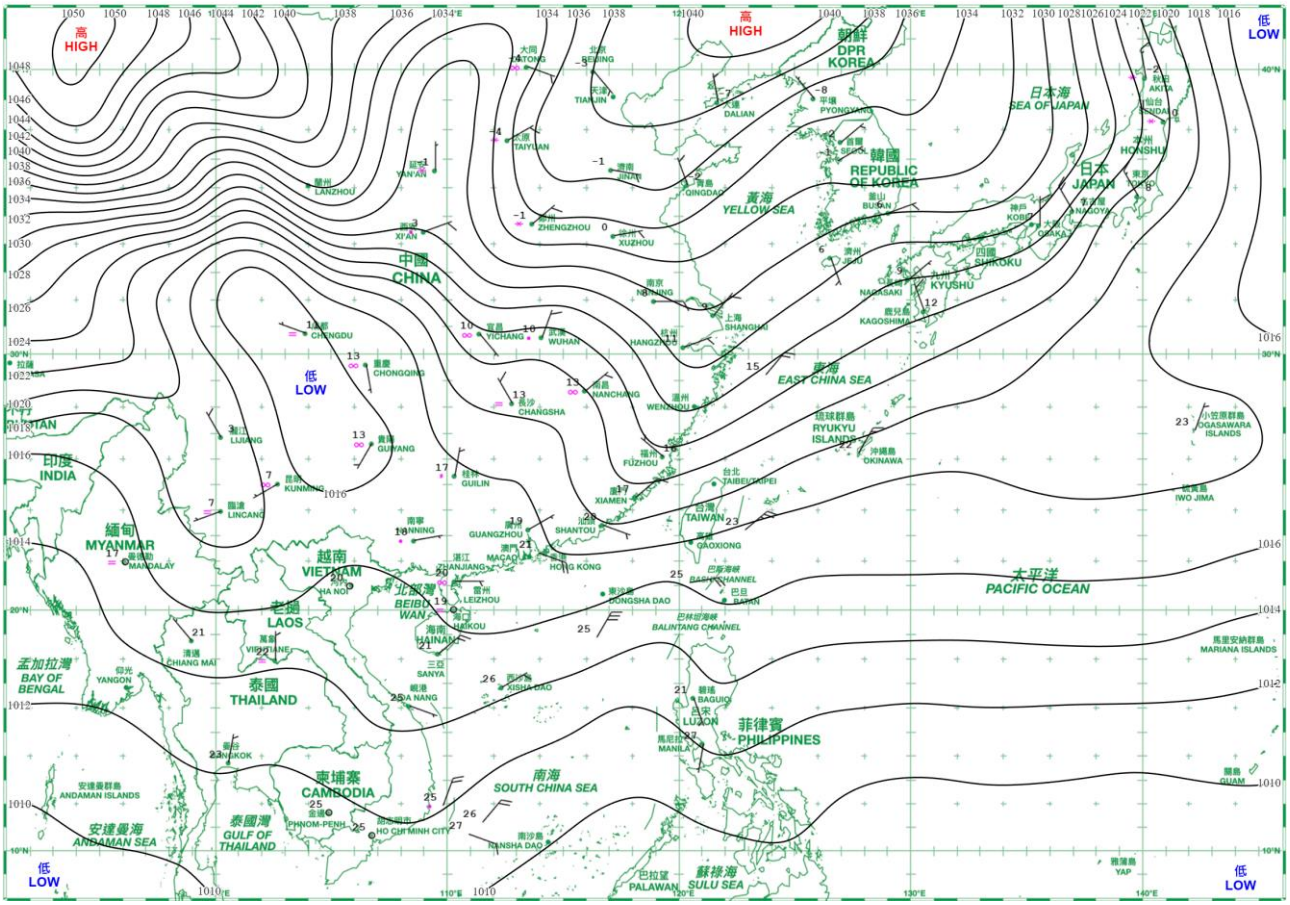
日期/Date: 10.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



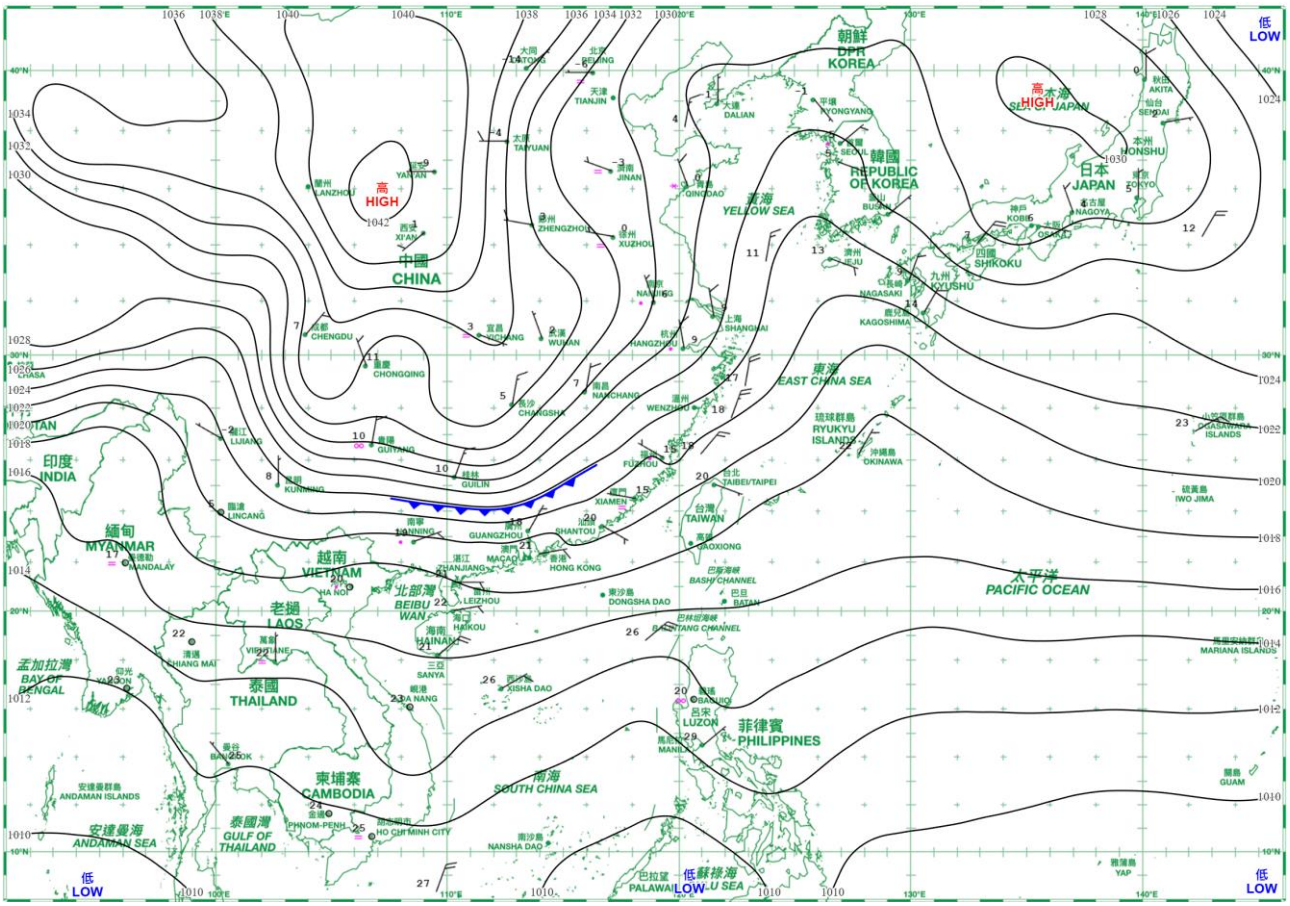
日期/Date: 11.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



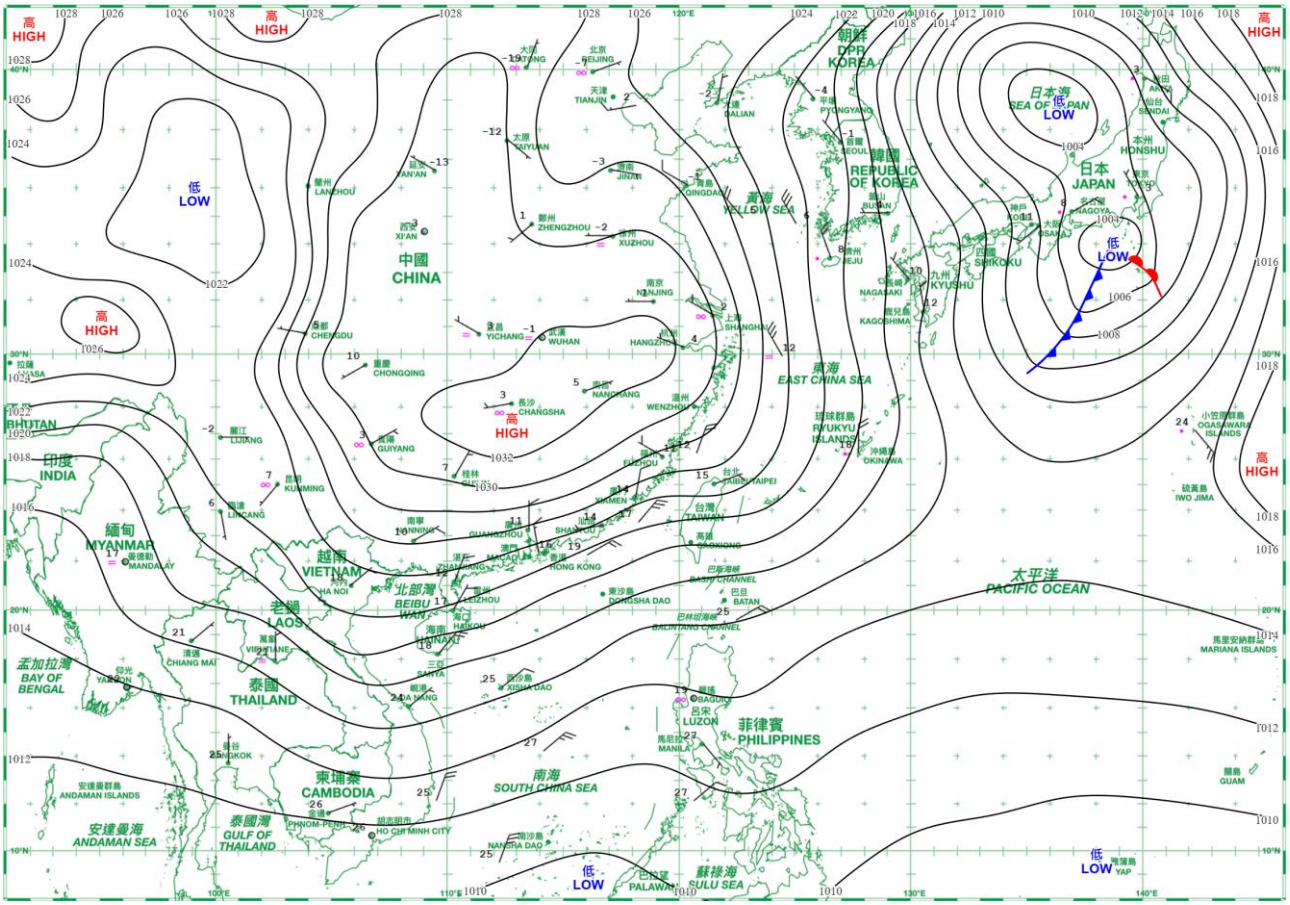
日期/Date: 12.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



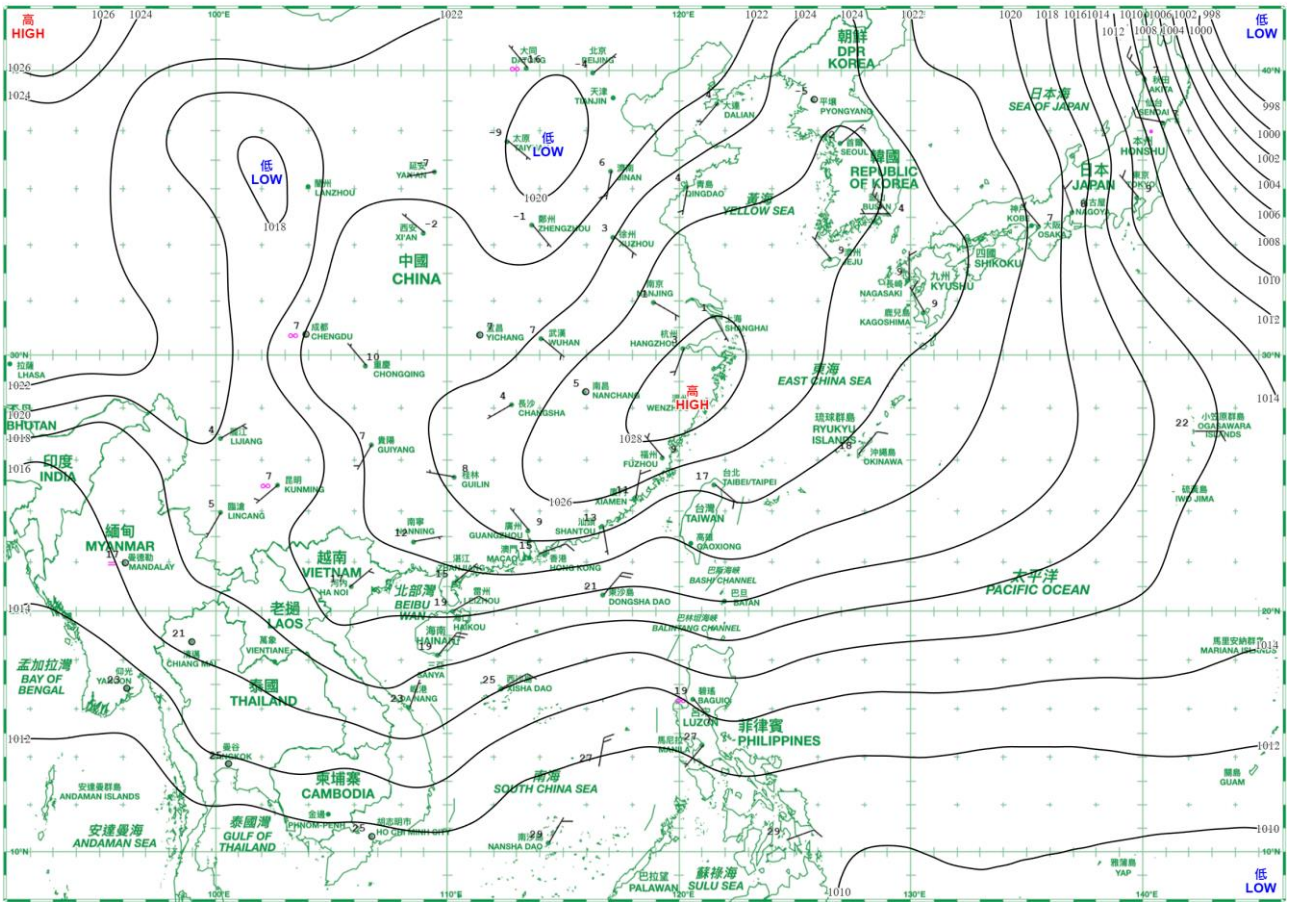
日期/Date: 13.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



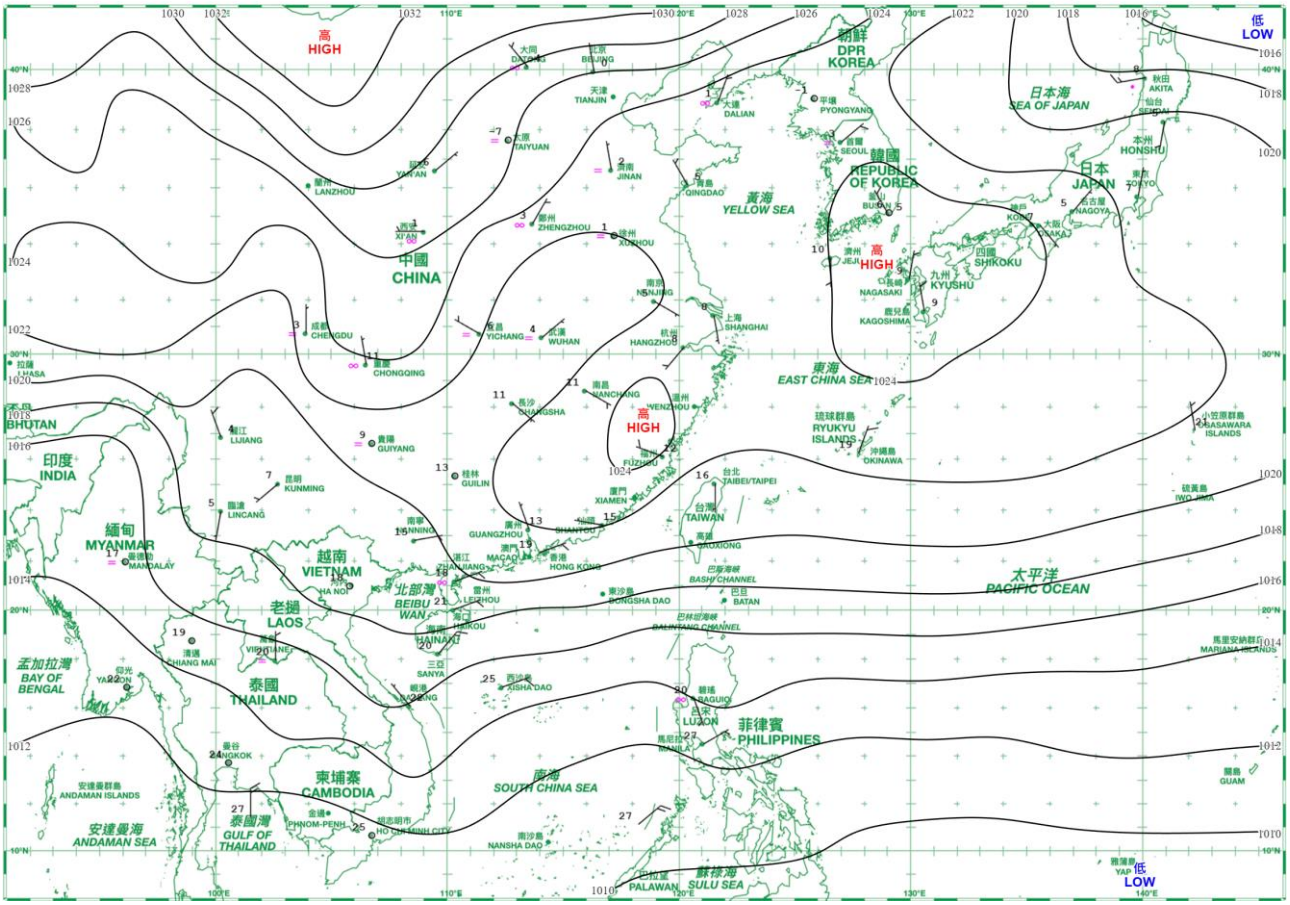
日期/Date: 14.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



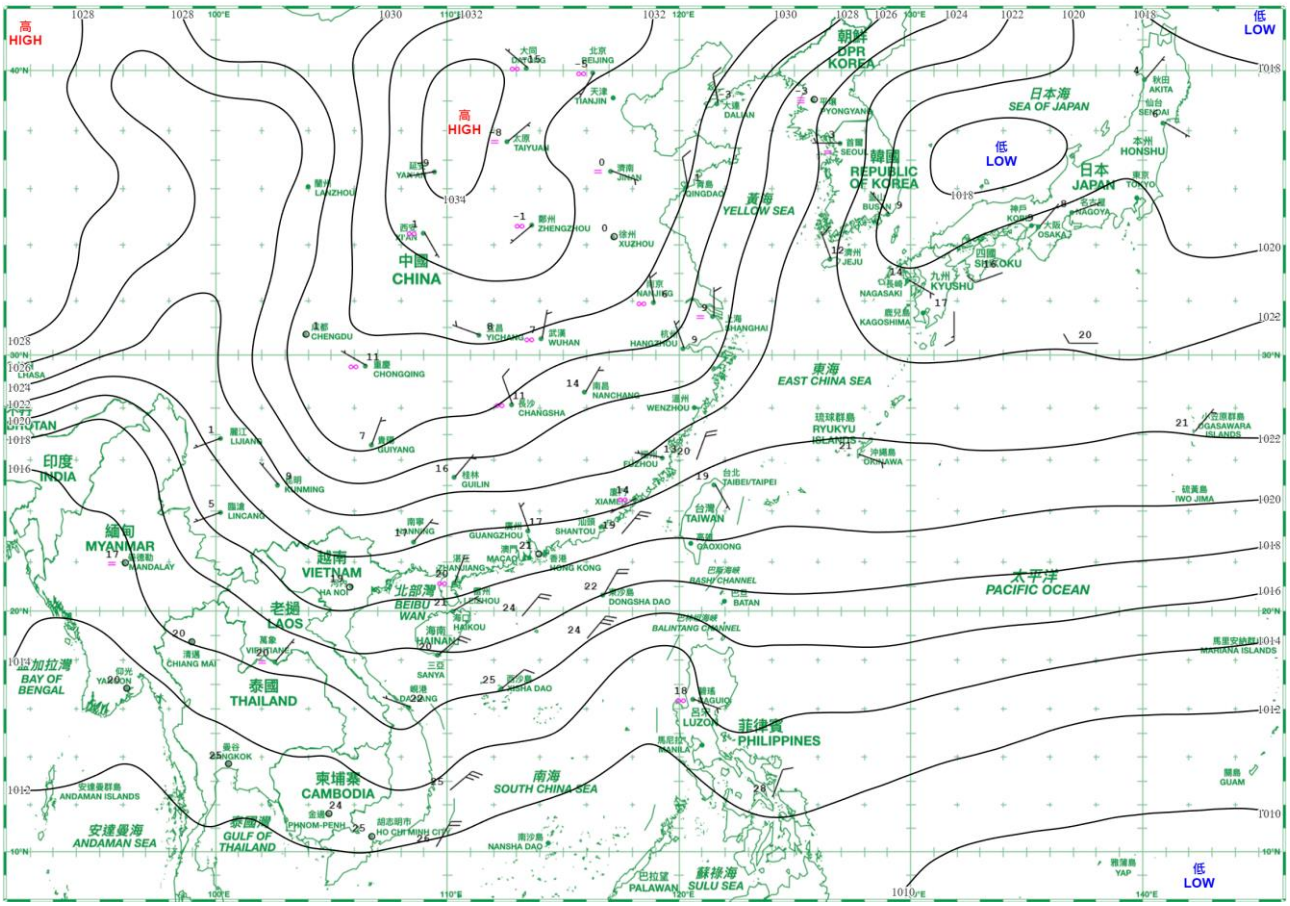
日期/Date: 15.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



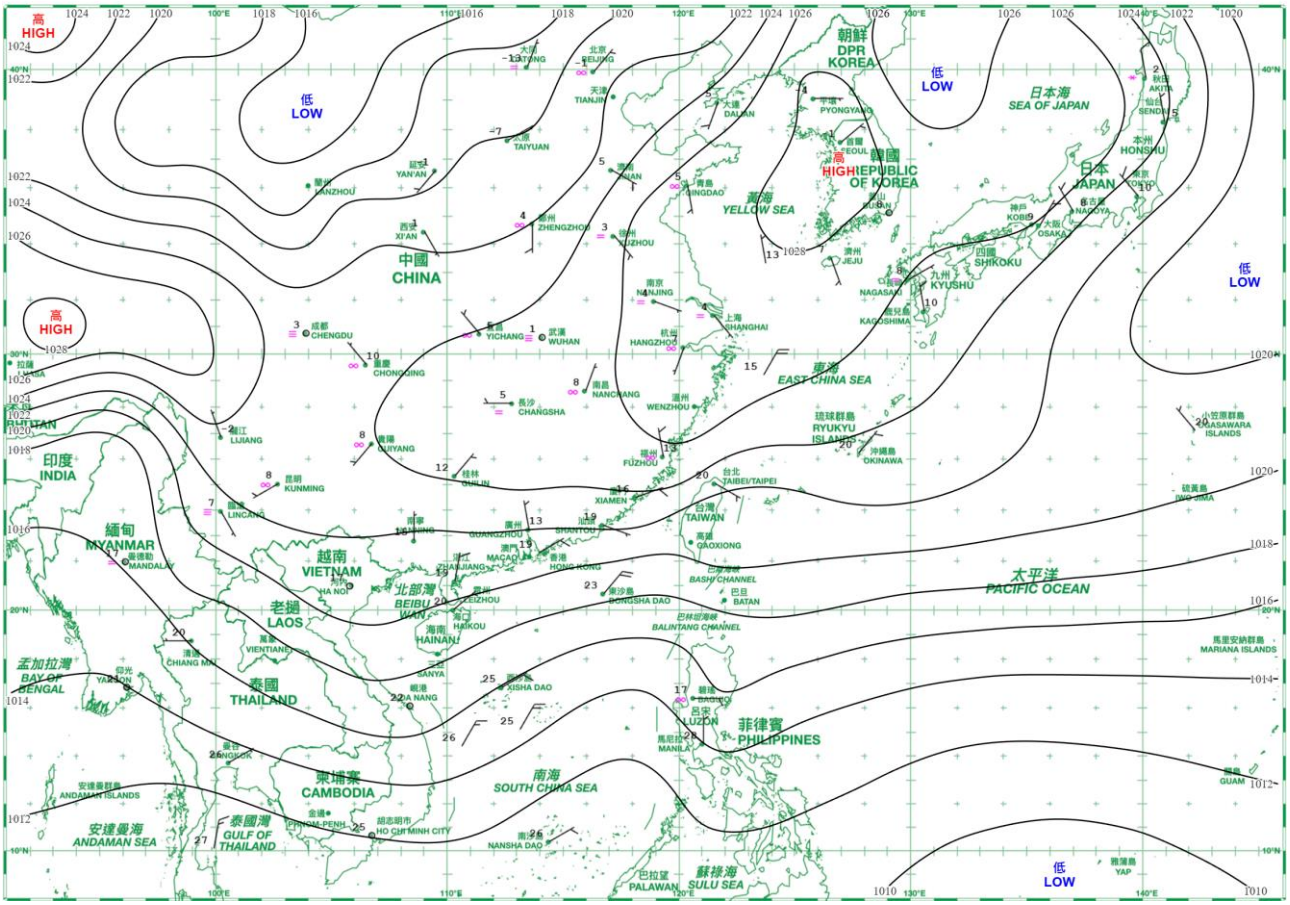
日期/Date: 16.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



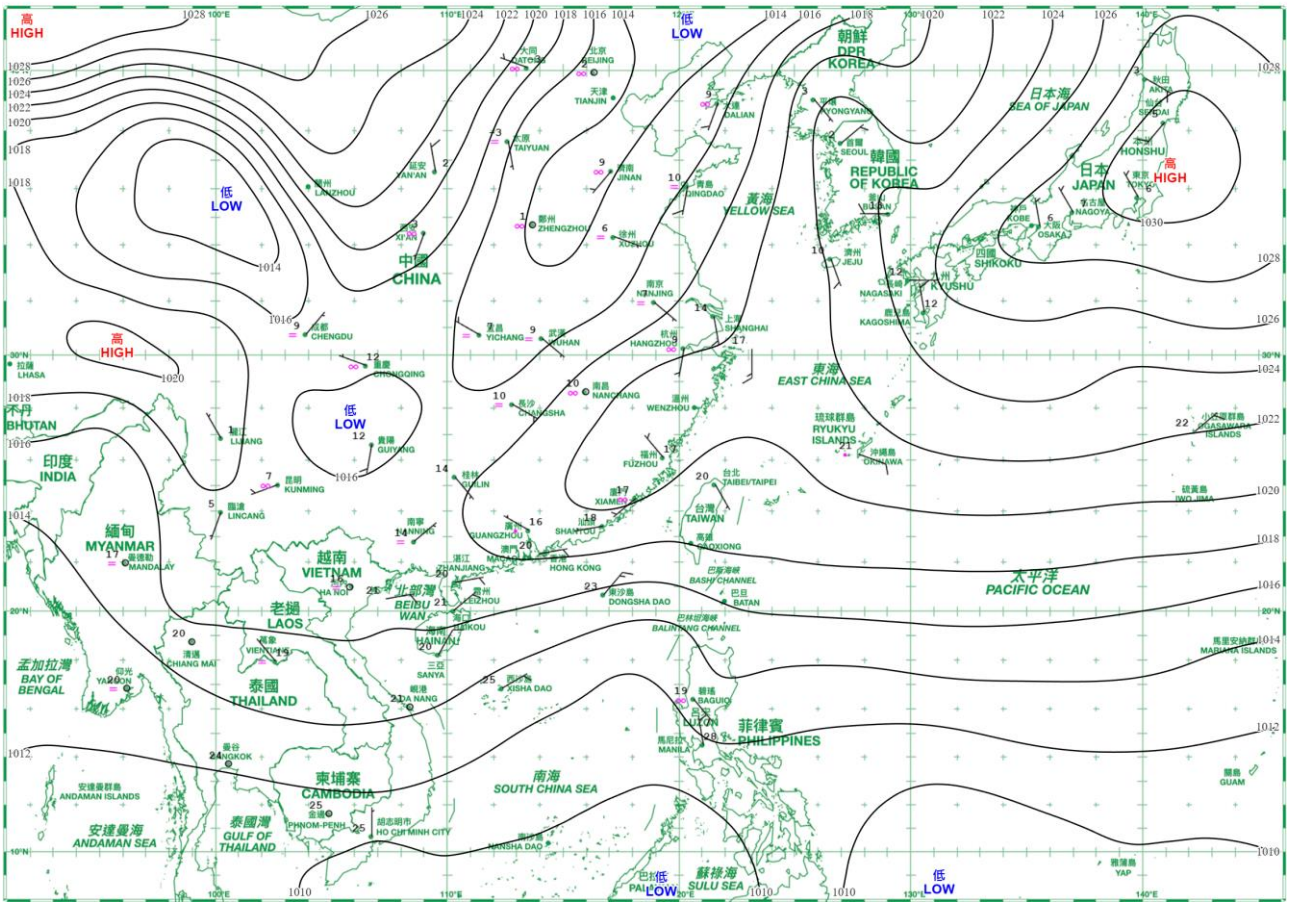
日期/Date: 17.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



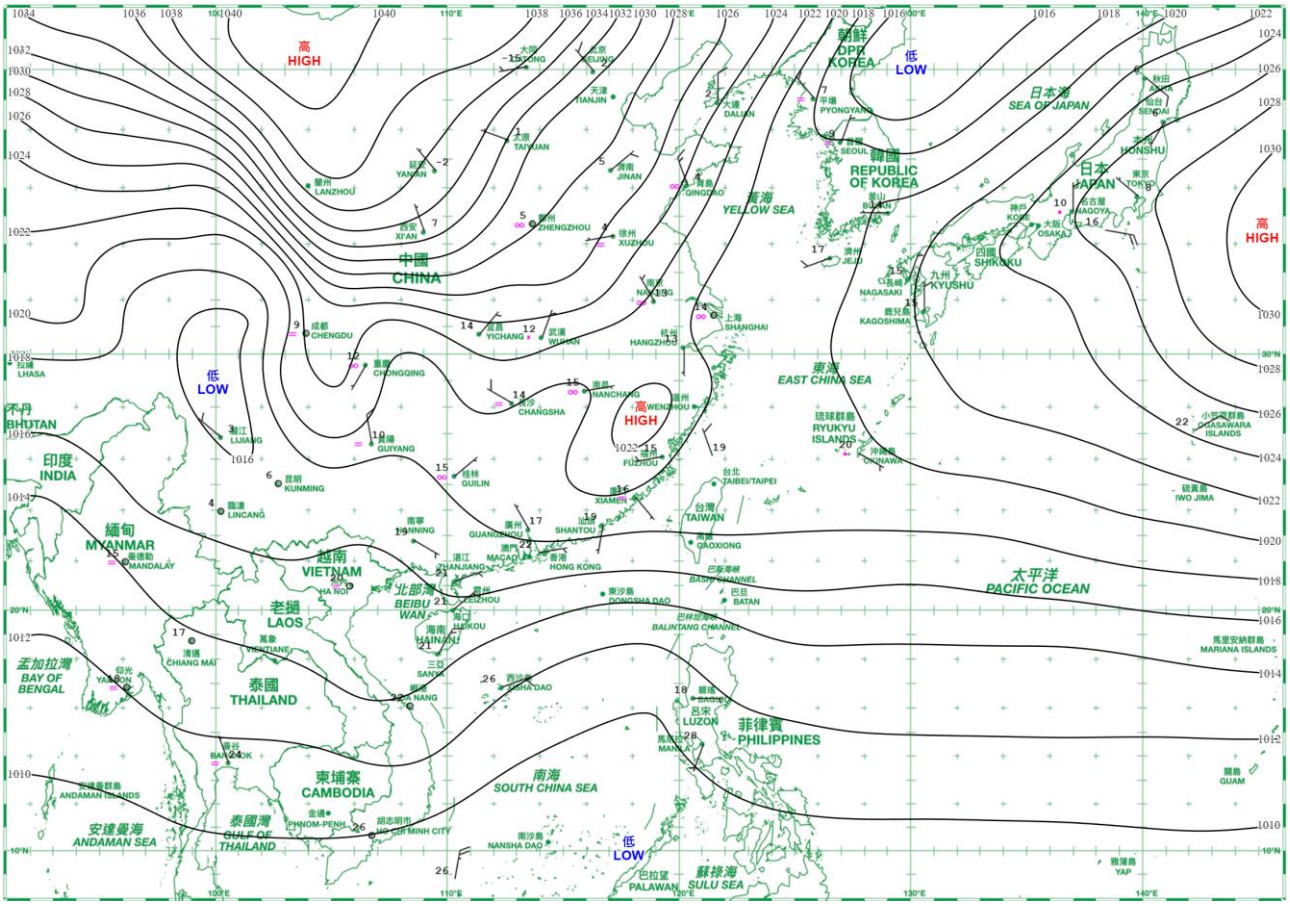
日期/Date: 18.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



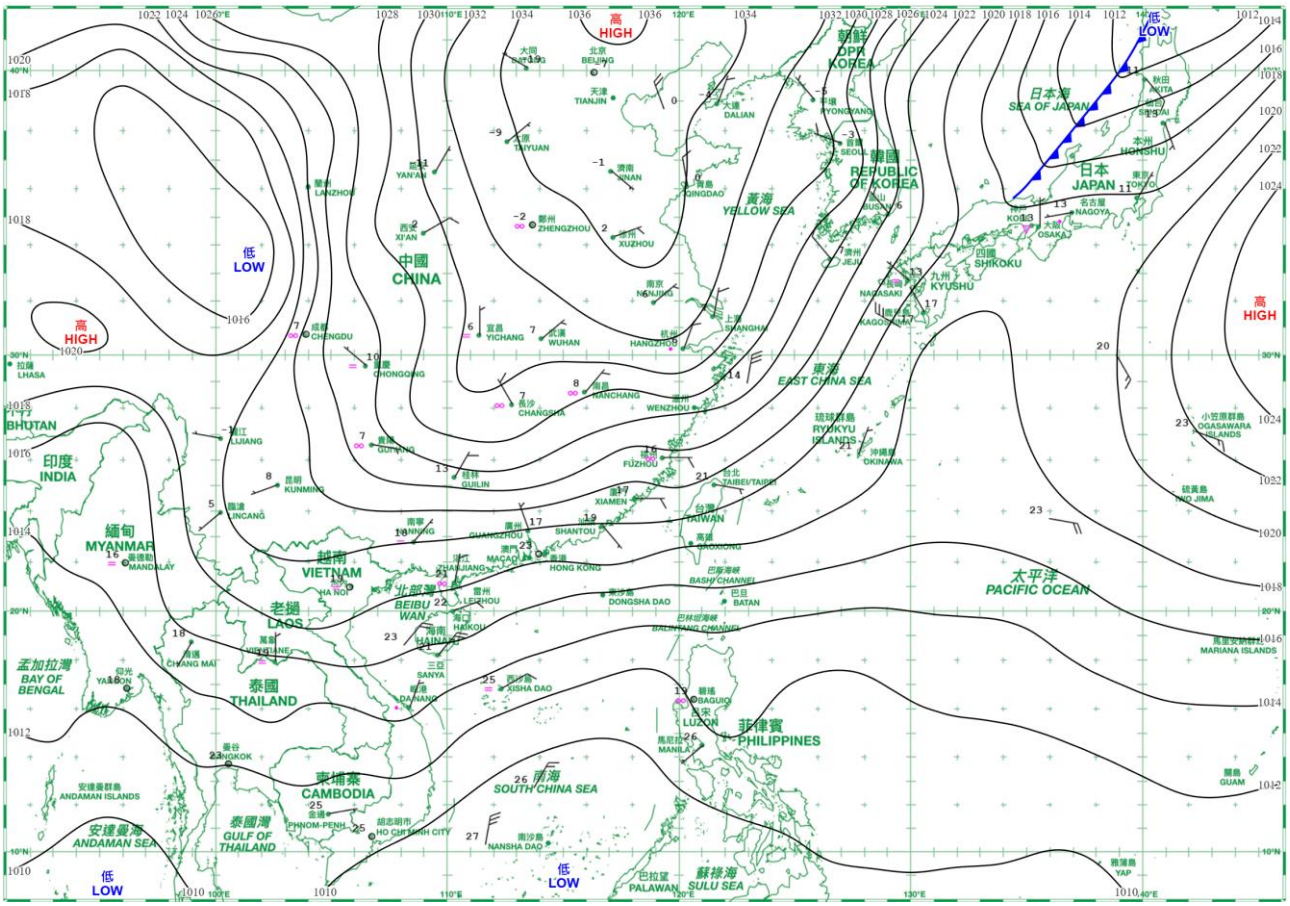
日期/Date: 19.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



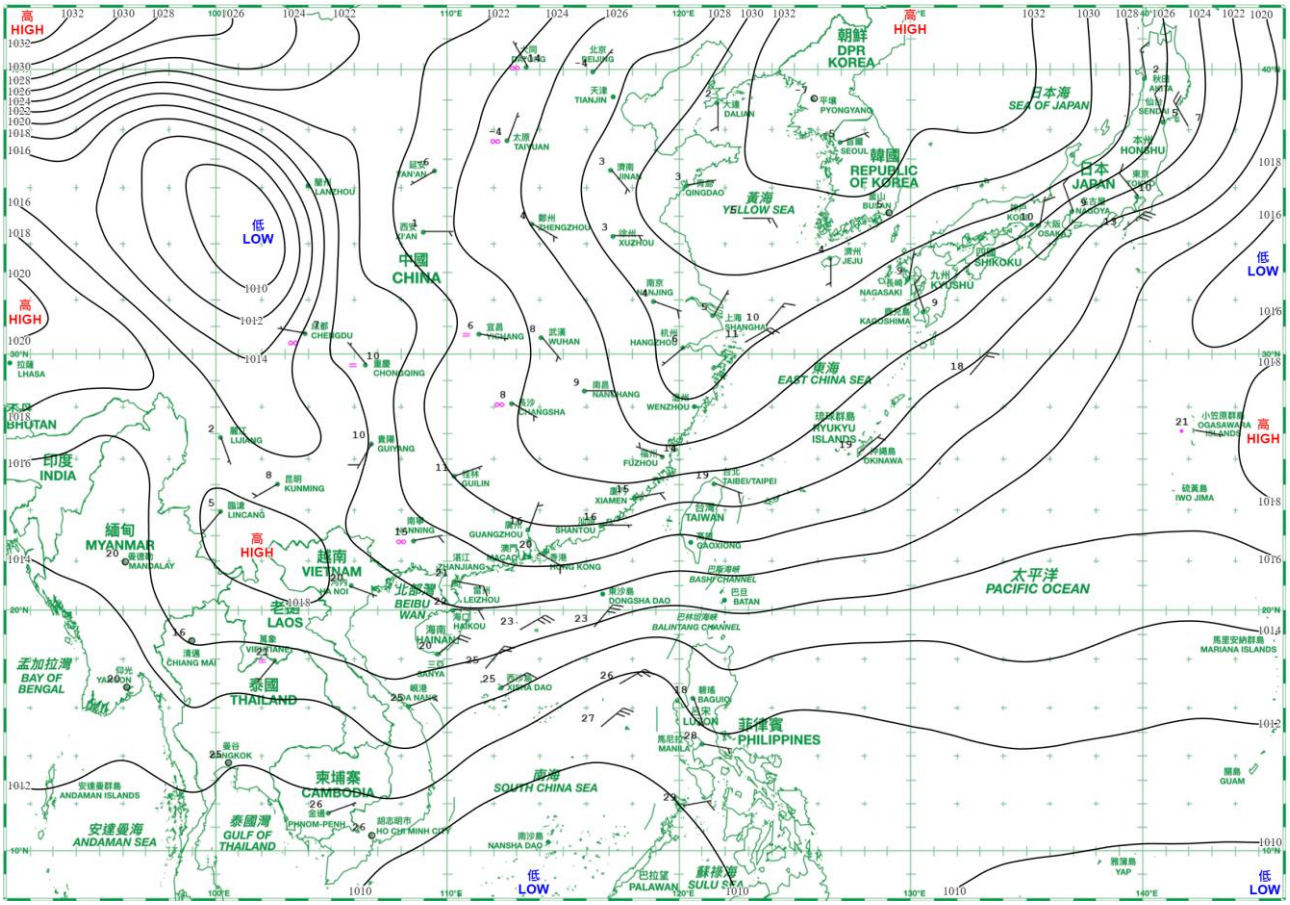
日期/Date: 20.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



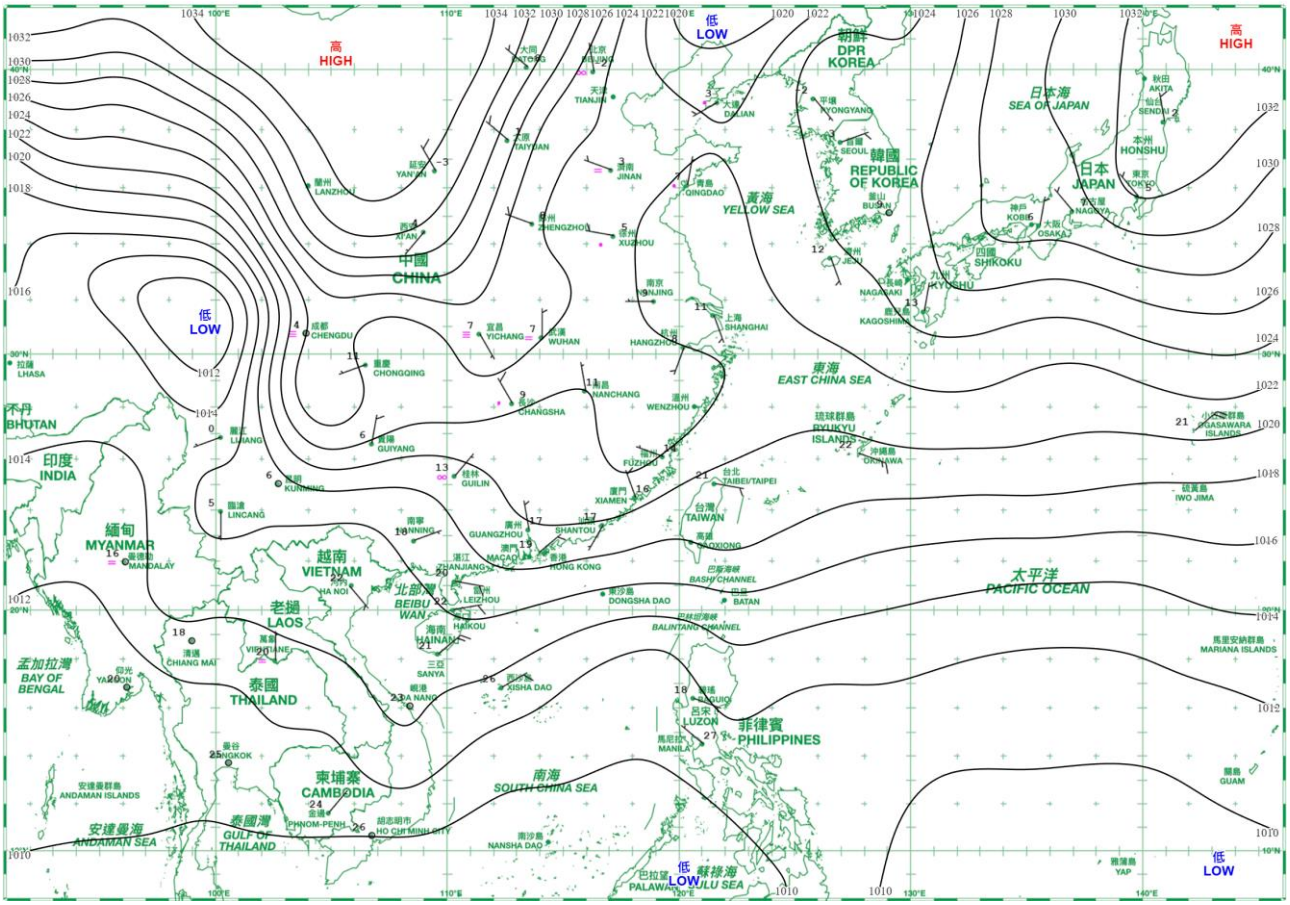
日期/Date: 21.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



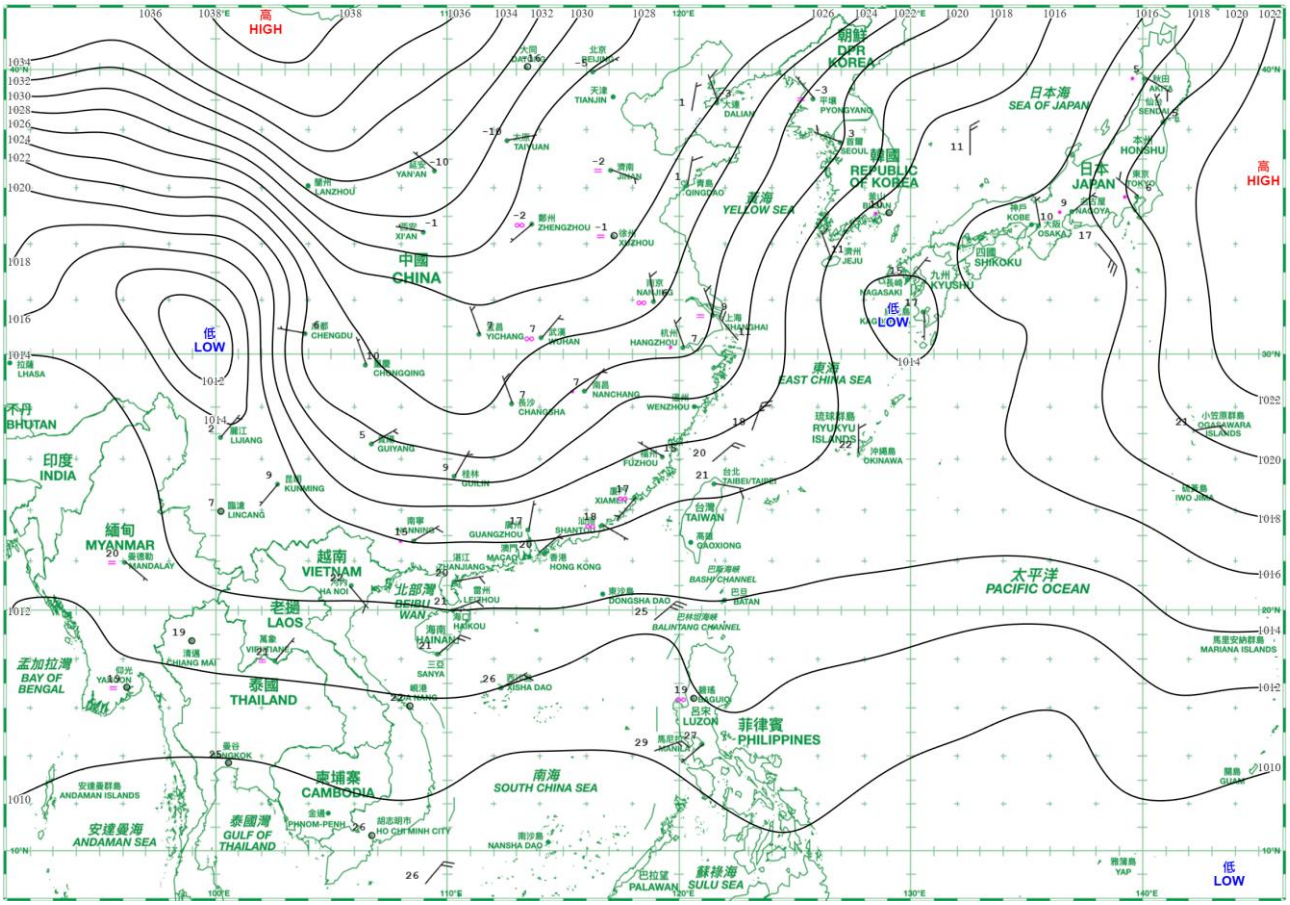
日期/Date: 22.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



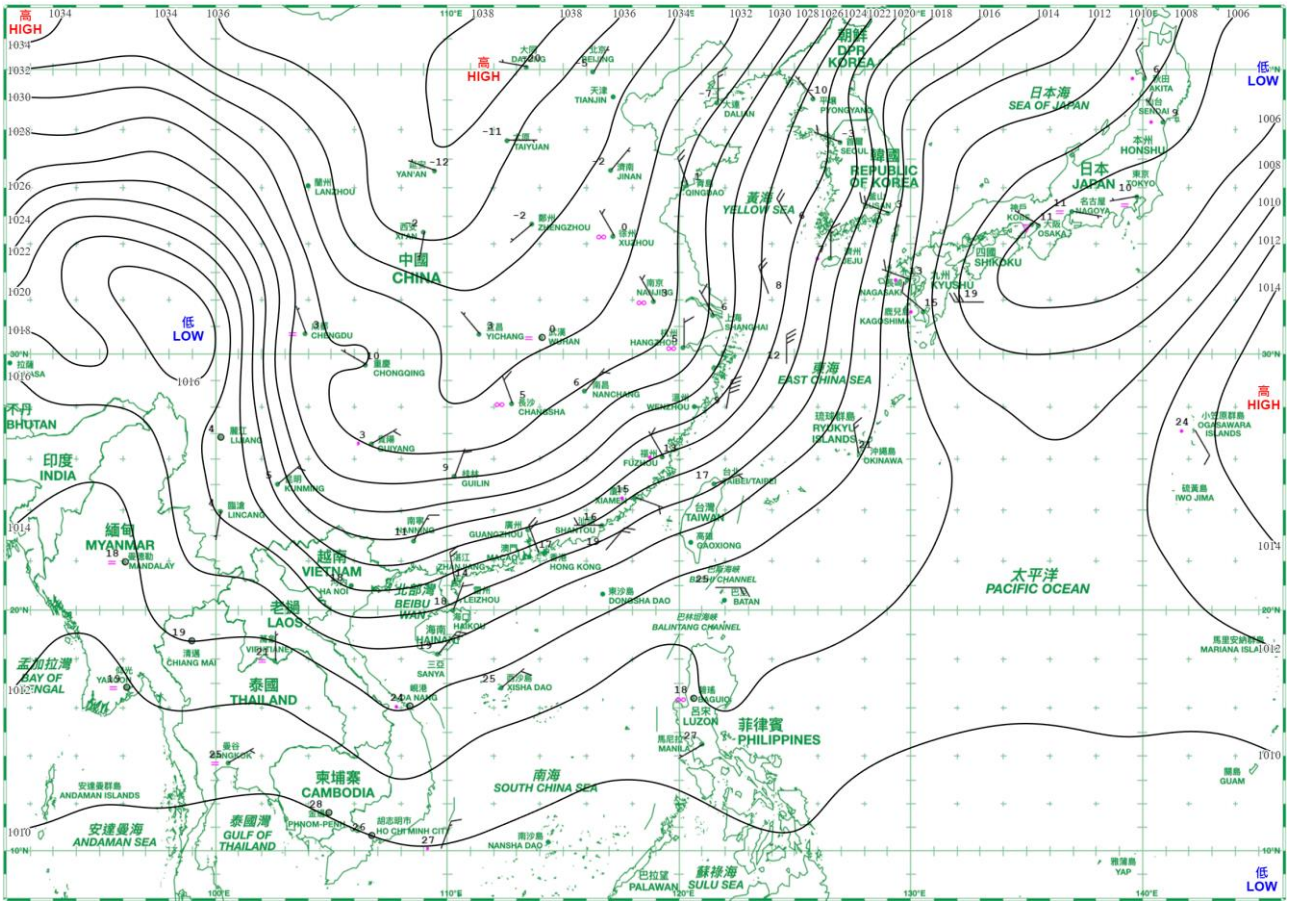
日期/Date: 23.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



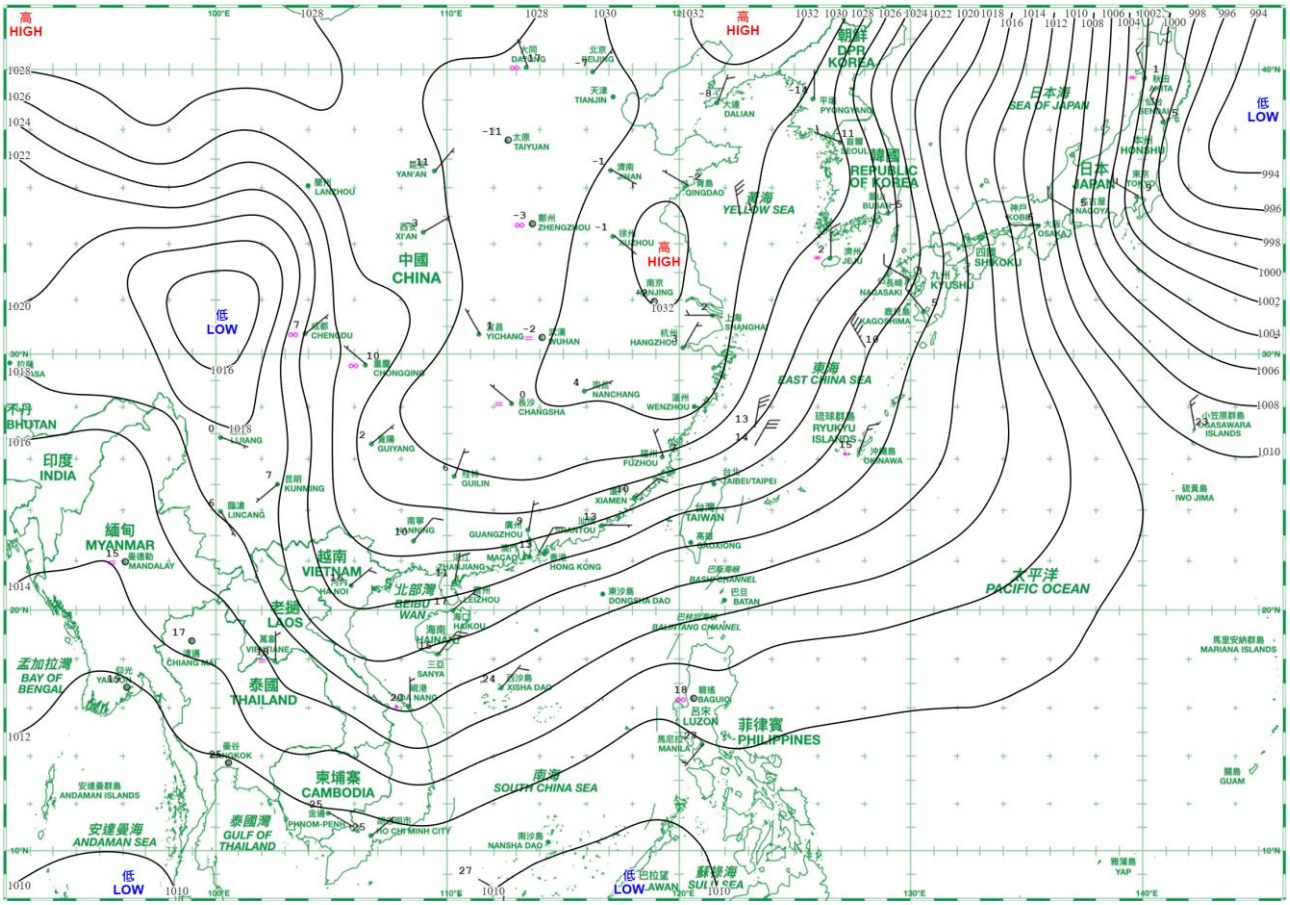
日期/Date: 24.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



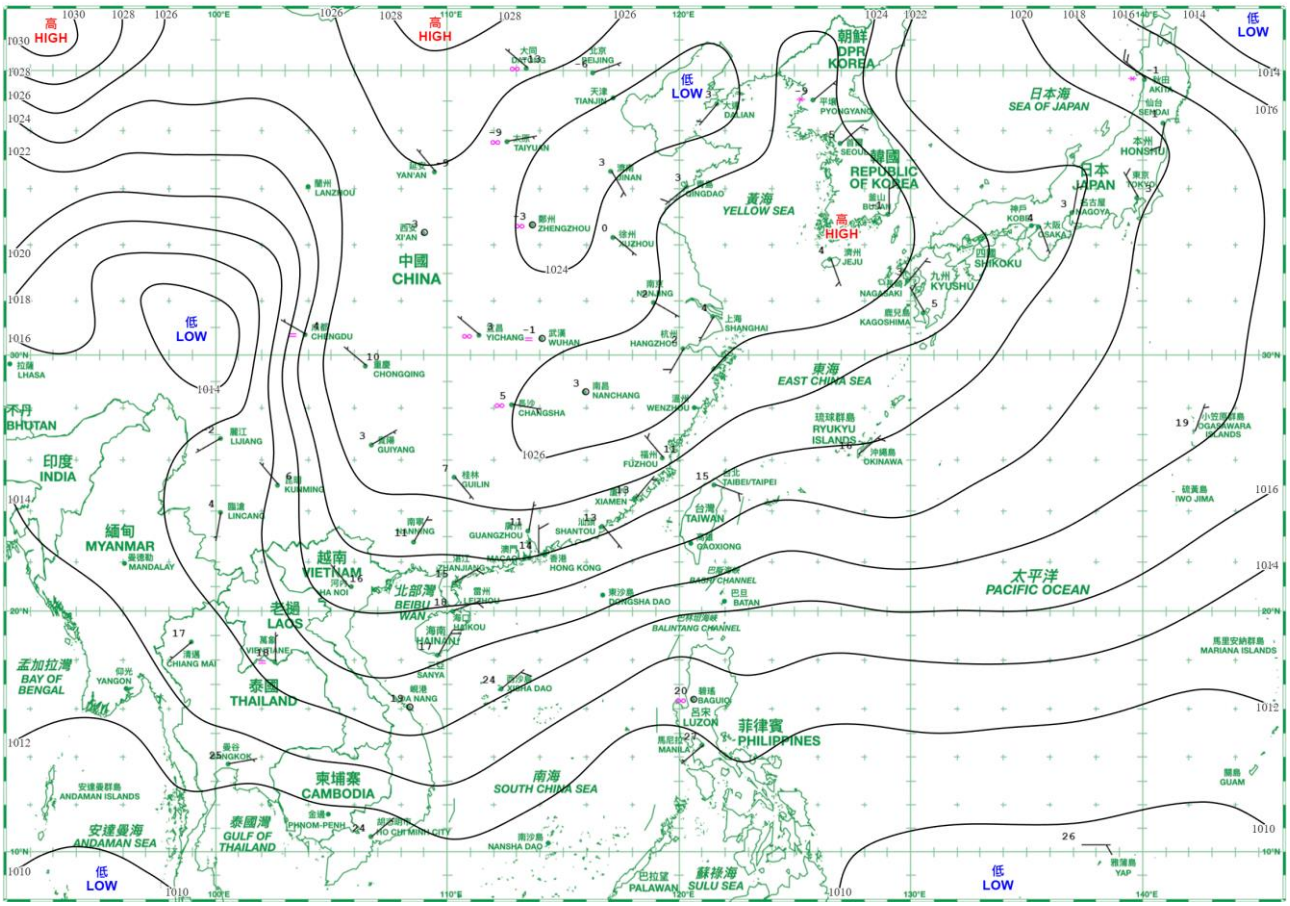
日期/Date: 25.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



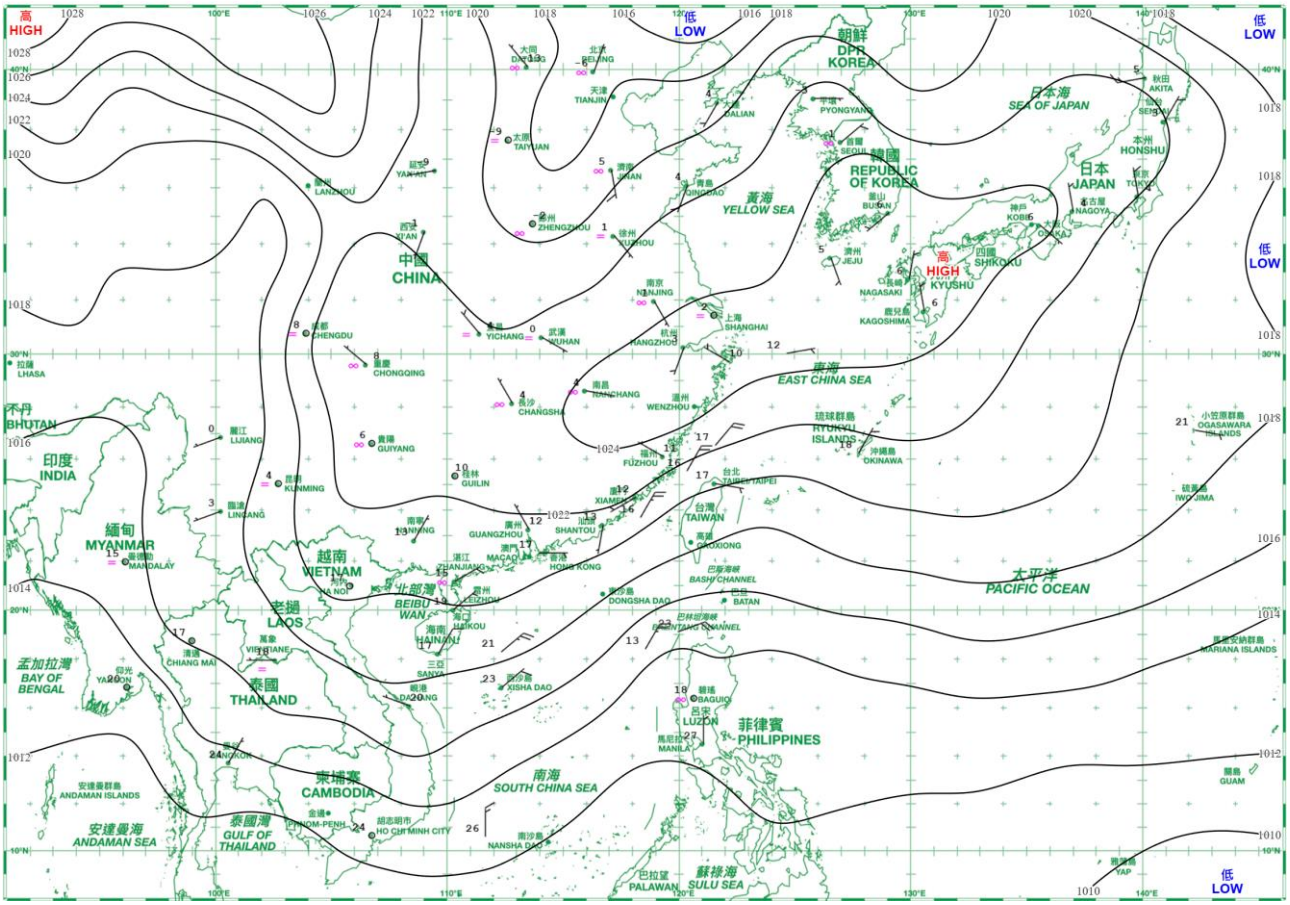
日期/Date: 26.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



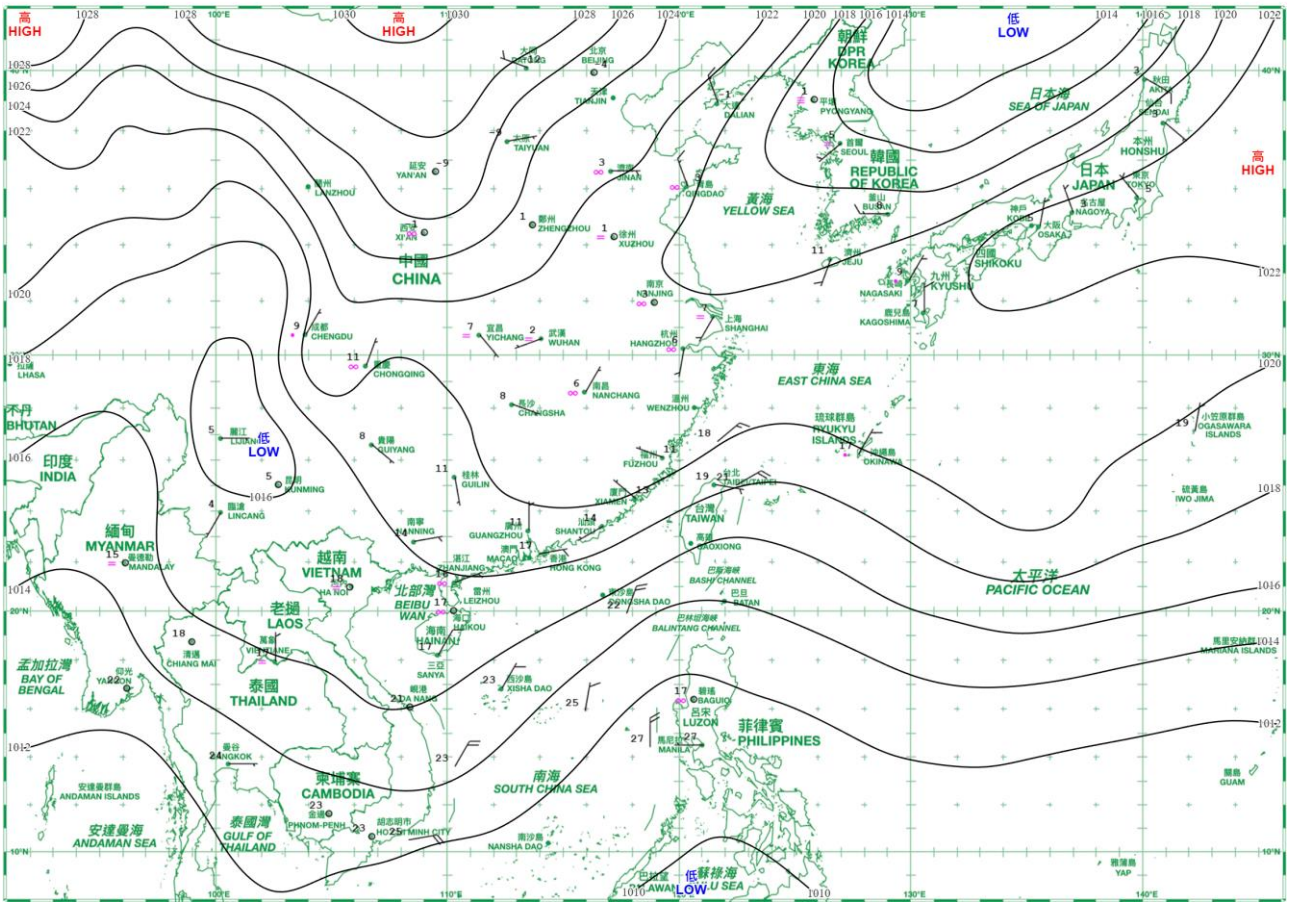
日期/Date: 27.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



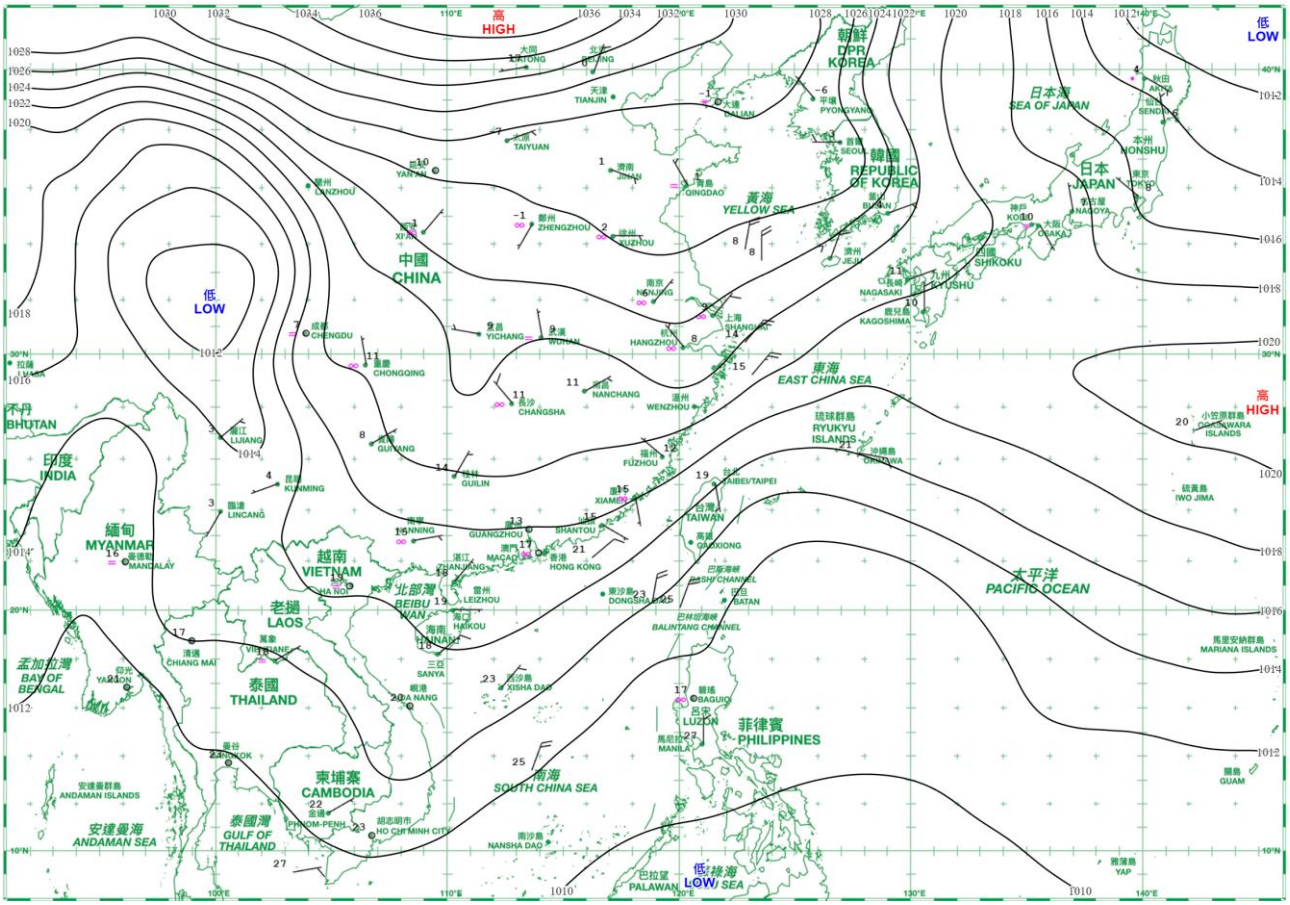
日期/Date: 28.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



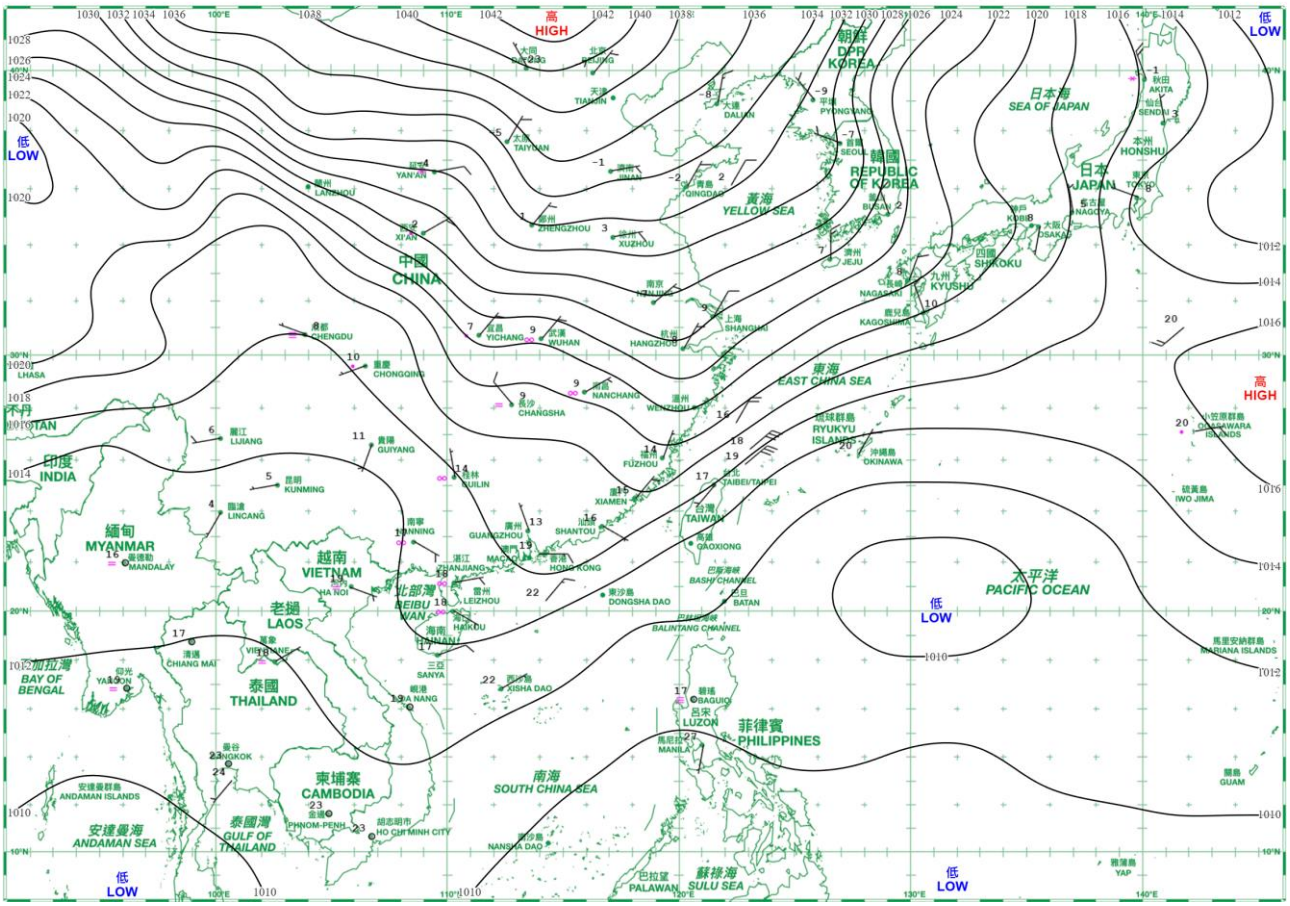
日期/Date: 29.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 30.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



日期/Date: 31.12.2025　香港時間/HK Time: 08:00　香港天文台 Hong Kong Observatory



4.1.1 二零二五年十二月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), December 2025

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣溫 Air Temperature 最高 Maximum	氣溫 Air Temperature 平均 Mean	氣溫 Air Temperature 最低 Minimum	平均露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
十二月 December	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1014.4	25.6	22.9	21.0	19.0	79	74	1.3
2	1014.9	24.5	22.8	21.7	18.3	76	83	Tr
3	1019.4	22.7	21.5	20.5	15.3	69	89	2.0
4	1021.4	20.9	19.8	18.9	14.6	72	76	-
5	1021.3	22.8	20.4	18.9	15.2	72	45	-
6	1019.8	22.9	20.4	18.8	15.6	74	27	-
7	1019.5	24.0	21.3	18.7	15.8	72	67	-
8	1019.3	25.5	22.5	20.5	13.9	59	30	-
9	1019.8	23.4	21.1	19.5	14.8	68	32	-
10	1018.8	21.9	20.8	19.7	17.1	79	89	0.2
11	1017.8	26.0	22.7	20.4	16.8	70	69	-
12	1018.3	21.8	21.1	20.3	15.5	71	56	-
13	1019.8	22.6	20.0	15.7	14.7	72	88	0.7
14	1021.9	19.5	17.0	15.6	5.5	48	81	Tr
15	1021.4	19.9	17.6	15.6	8.4	56	23	-
16	1019.7	22.9	20.1	18.0	14.2	69	34	-
17	1019.7	25.3	21.4	18.3	15.4	70	12	-
18	1019.4	22.4	20.4	19.1	15.4	73	52	-
19	1016.6	23.7	21.0	18.9	16.6	76	81	0.3
20	1016.6	24.9	23.0	21.2	15.7	64	65	-
21	1018.2	24.7	21.9	19.9	17.0	74	41	-
22	1018.9	21.0	19.7	19.0	14.9	74	76	-
23	1017.2	21.3	20.0	18.9	15.2	74	73	0.3
24	1014.6	23.8	21.3	19.1	17.2	78	55	-
25	1018.3	20.8	17.8	14.8	11.1	66	77	1.7
26	1021.2	15.5	14.7	14.0	7.3	61	91	-
27	1020.1	19.5	16.8	13.8	10.3	66	44	-
28	1019.0	20.5	18.0	16.1	12.6	71	35	-
29	1016.9	21.5	18.8	16.8	14.1	75	20	-
30	1015.4	23.3	19.5	17.1	14.5	73	32	-
31	1014.8	20.8	19.4	18.6	14.2	72	77	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1018.5	22.4	20.2	18.4	14.4	70	58	6.5
正常* Normal*	1020.1	20.4	18.2	16.2	12.4	70	57	28.8
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十二月一日 15 時 44 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1011.7 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1011.7 hectopascals at 1544 HKT on 1 December.

天文台於十二月十一日 12 時 56 分錄得本月最高氣溫 26.0 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 26.0 °C at 1256 HKT on 11 December.

天文台於十二月二十七日 6 時 34 分錄得本月最低氣溫 13.8 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 13.8 °C at 0634 HKT on 27 December.

京士柏於十二月三日 3 時 21 分錄得本月最高1分鐘平均降雨率 15 毫米/小時。

The maximum 1-minute mean rainfall rate recorded at King's Park was 15 millimetres per hour at 0321 HKT on 3 December.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

4.1.2 二零二五年十二月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), December 2025

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
十二月 December	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米^2 MJ/m^2	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	4.3	11.18	2.1	030	4.0
2	0	3.6	10.95	2.1	050	19.7
3	0	0.8	5.53	3.0	010	21.5
4	0	1.4	6.98	1.7	070	31.9
5	1	8.0	14.05	2.3	070	21.1
6	0	8.5	14.80	2.2	070	16.0
7	0	4.7	11.60	2.5	060	17.0
8	0	9.6	16.77	3.3	010	15.0
9	0	9.6	16.82	2.4	070	28.9
10	0	-	4.47	1.0	060	20.1
11	0	6.1	13.31	3.0	090	6.3
12	0	8.8	15.30	3.4	070	38.7
13	0	0.6	6.08	3.1	360	34.0
14	0	2.3	10.29	3.1	360	29.0
15	0	9.5	17.01	2.5	070	22.3
16	0	9.5	16.65	2.3	050	22.0
17	0	9.5	16.76	2.8	050	12.2
18	0	5.7	12.35	2.3	060	24.4
19	0	3.8	10.68	2.6	050	22.8
20	0	5.2	11.83	2.4	050	15.2
21	0	9.4	16.49	4.0	080	26.5
22	0	3.8	10.19	2.7	070	36.9
23	0	0.7	5.46	0.6	060	26.9
24	0	5.5	11.22	2.5	060	11.6
25	0	3.9	10.03	4.5	360	34.2
26	0	-	4.23	1.5	010	26.8
27	0	7.6	15.00	2.0	040	13.6
28	0	5.5	11.53	1.6	030	11.9
29	0	7.2	13.77	1.5	050	9.0
30	11	6.3	13.04	2.6	080	5.9
31	0	4.6	13.33	2.9	060	32.6
平均/總值 Mean/Total	12	166.0	11.86	76.5	070	21.2
正常* Normal*	170.1 §	161.6	10.91	80.9	010	26.4
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park		橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^	

橫瀾島於十二月二十一日 23 時 44 分錄得本月最高陣風 62 公里/小時，風向 080 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 62 kilometres per hour from 080 degrees at 2344 HKT on 21 December.

\# 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

\# Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

* 1991-2020 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (http://www.hko.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

* 1991-2020 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (http://www.hko.gov.hk/en/cis/normal/1991_2020/normals.htm)

§ 1997-2024 平均值

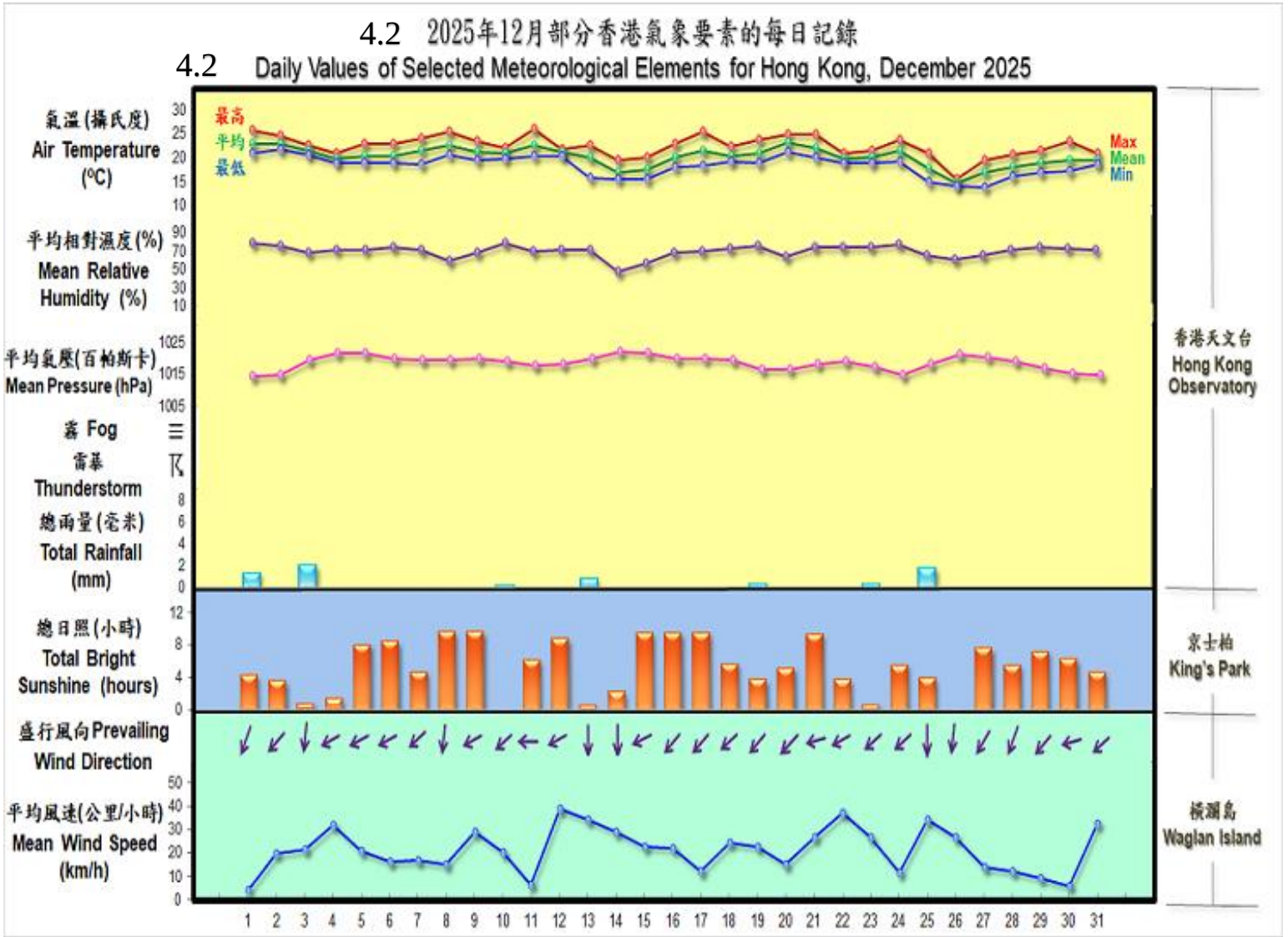
§ 1997-2024 Mean value

& 數據不完整

& Data incomplete

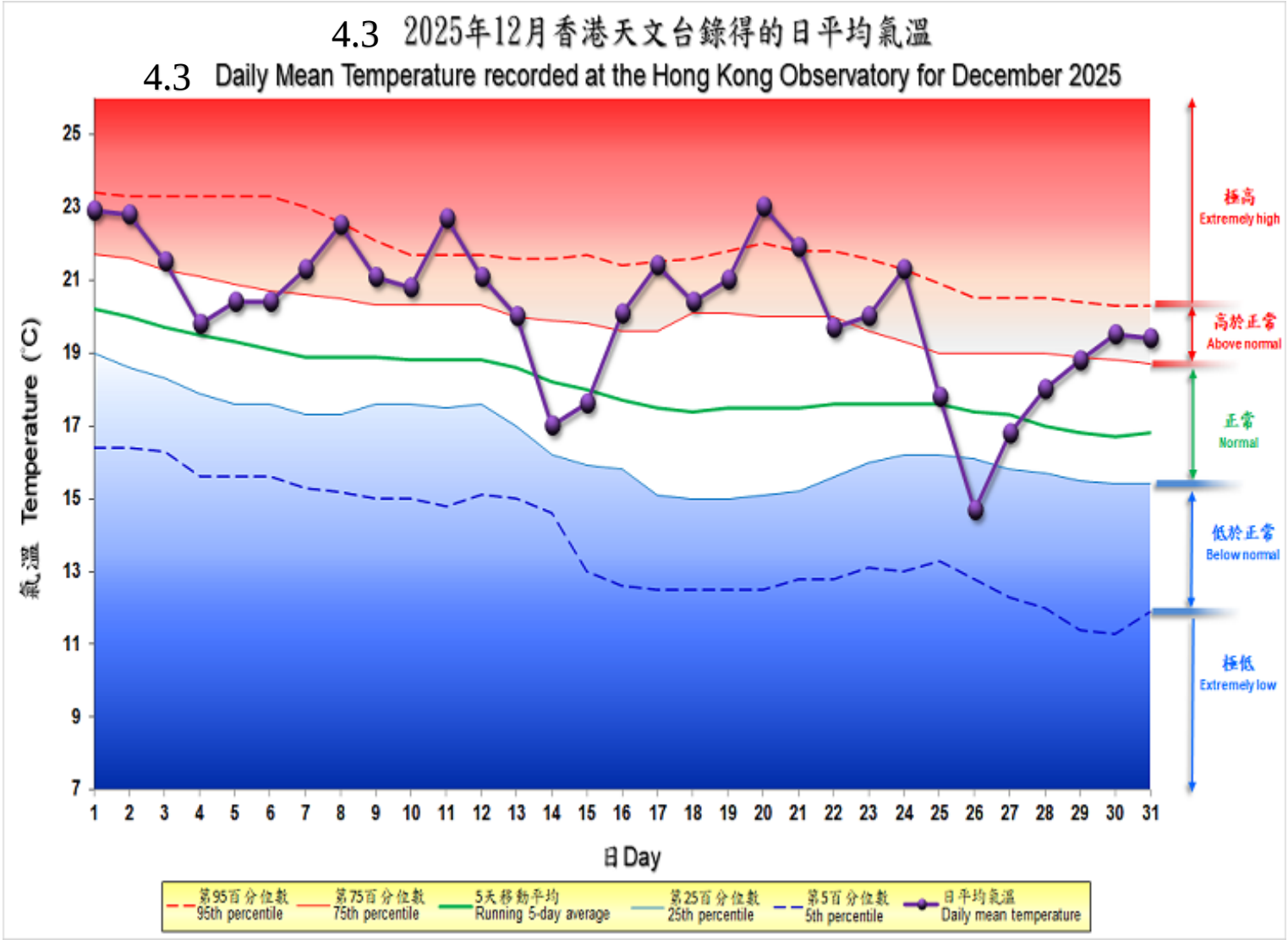
4.2 2025年12月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, December 2025



4.3 2025年12月香港天文台錄得的日平均氣溫

4.3 Daily Mean Temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory for December 2025



備註：
極高：高於第 95 百分位數
高於正常：介乎第 75 和第 95 百分位數之間
正常：介乎第 25 和第 75 百分位數之間
低於正常：介乎第 5 和第 25 百分位數之間
極低：低於第 5 百分位數
百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1991 至 2020 年的數據計算所得

Remarks:
Extremely high: above 95th percentile
Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile
Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile
Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile
Extremely low: below 5th percentile
Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed based on the data from 1991 to 2020

5. 2025 年天氣概況

風雨連場的 2025 年

根據世界氣象組織的初步評估，2025 年正邁向成為全球有記錄以來第二或第三暖的一年。年內北極及南極的海冰覆蓋範圍持續遠低於平均水平。其中，北極海冰覆蓋範圍的全年最高值是自有衛星記錄以來的最低。2025 年極端天氣事件影響全球多處，包括東亞、歐洲及地中海東部的熱浪；西南亞及亞馬遜盆地的嚴重乾旱；南亞、尼日利亞西部、剛果民主共和國、南非東開普省及美國德克薩斯州由極端降雨引致的水浸；以及熱帶氣旋在菲律賓、中國、越南、泰國、緬甸、莫桑比克、馬達加斯加、加勒比地區、馬來西亞及印尼帶來的嚴重破壞及重大傷亡。高溫、乾燥及大風天氣亦加劇了肆虐歐洲、韓國及美國加州的山火。

2025 年 1 月至 10 月，赤道太平洋中部及東部海面溫度接近正常，該區海面溫度於 2025 年 11 月至 12 月徘徊在低於正常及接近正常水平。

本港方面，由於全年 12 個月均較正常溫暖，包括平均氣溫破紀錄的 10 月，2025 年為有記錄以來第六暖的一年，全年平均氣溫達 24.3 度，較 1991-2020 年正常值[1]高 0.8 度。而全年平均最高氣溫 27.1 度及平均最低氣溫 22.4 度分別為自 1884 年有記錄以來其中一個第五高及其中一個第六高。2025 年的酷熱天氣[2]日數及熱夜[3]數目分別為 53 天及 54 天，兩者皆是有記錄以來的第三多。而極端酷熱天氣[4]日數為四天，是有記錄以來其中一個第五多。

天文台於 1 月 27 日錄得全年最低氣溫 10.6 度。全年寒冷天氣[5]日數為 6 天，較 1991-2020 年正常值少 9.2 天。此外，這亦是自 1999 年寒冷天氣警告系統開始運作以來，首次年內 11 月及 12 月均沒有發出寒冷天氣警告。

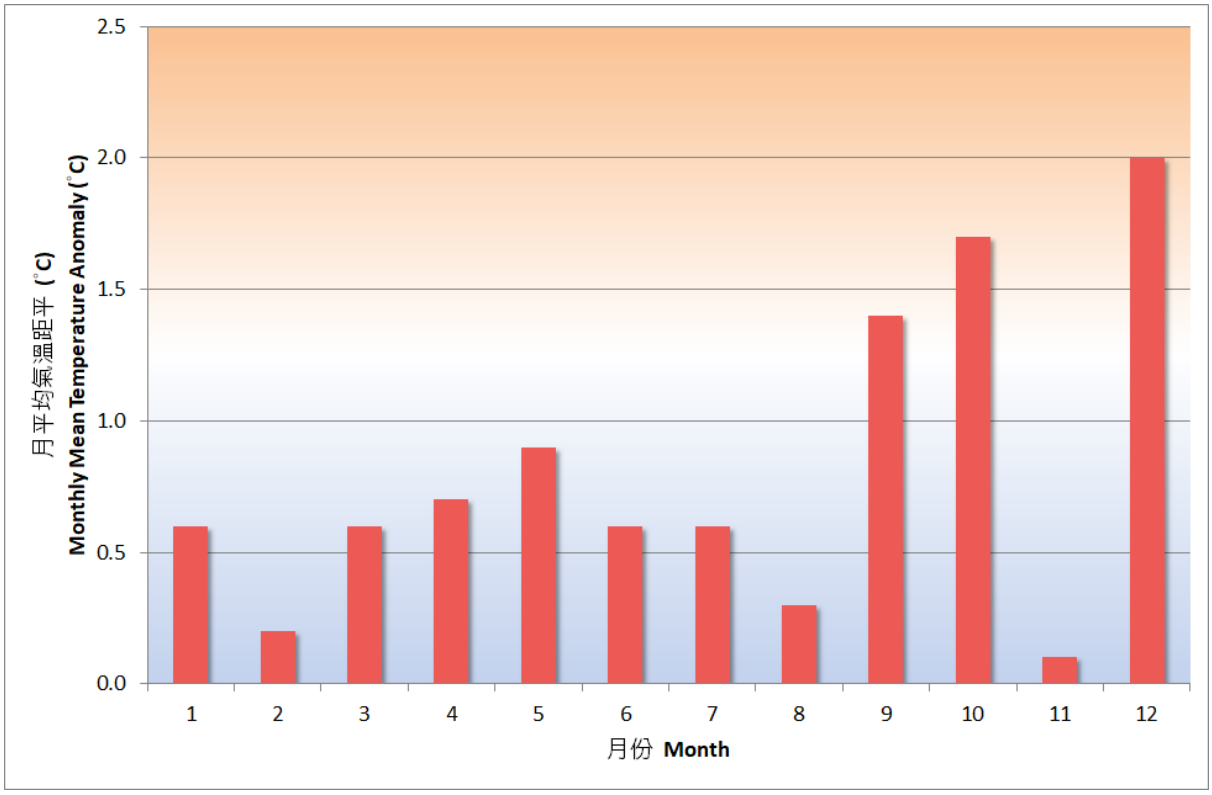


圖 5.1　2025 年香港月平均氣溫距平(與 1991-2020 年正常值相比)

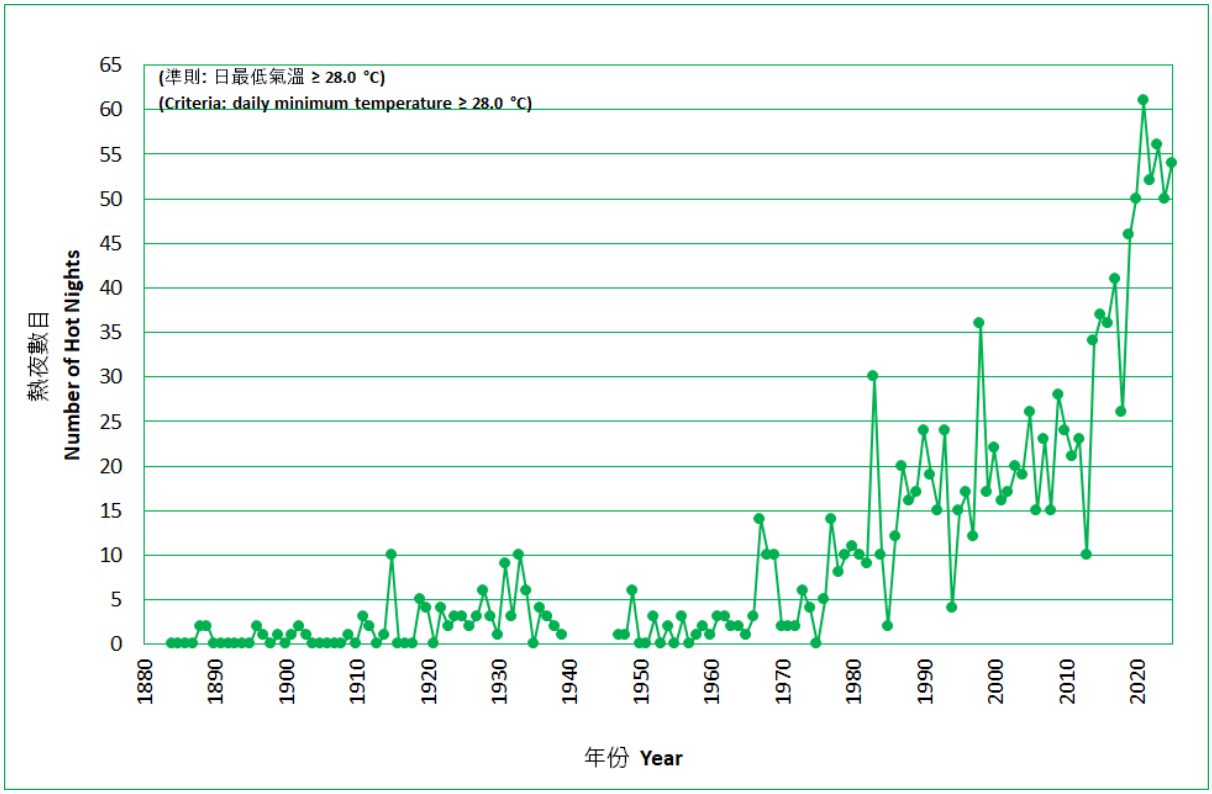


圖 5.2　香港全年熱夜數目的長期時間序列(1884-2025)

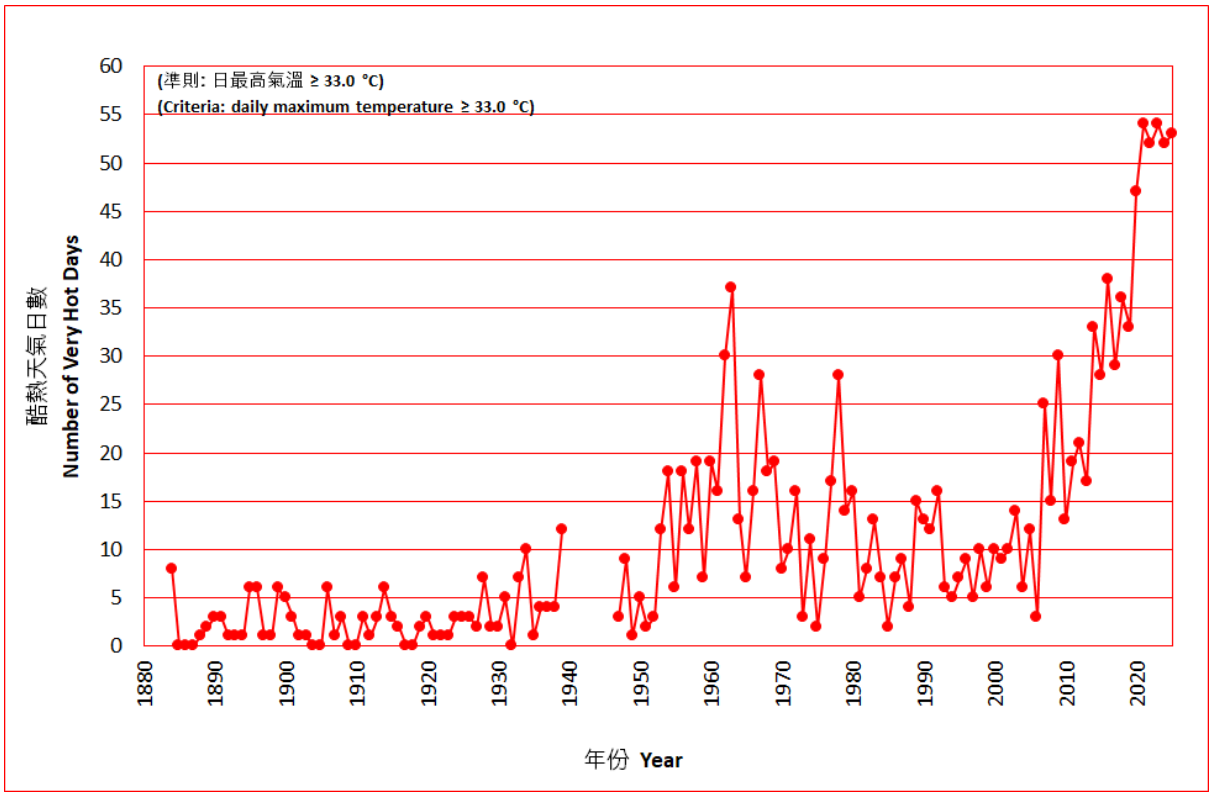


圖 5.3　香港全年酷熱天氣日數的長期時間序列(1884-2025)

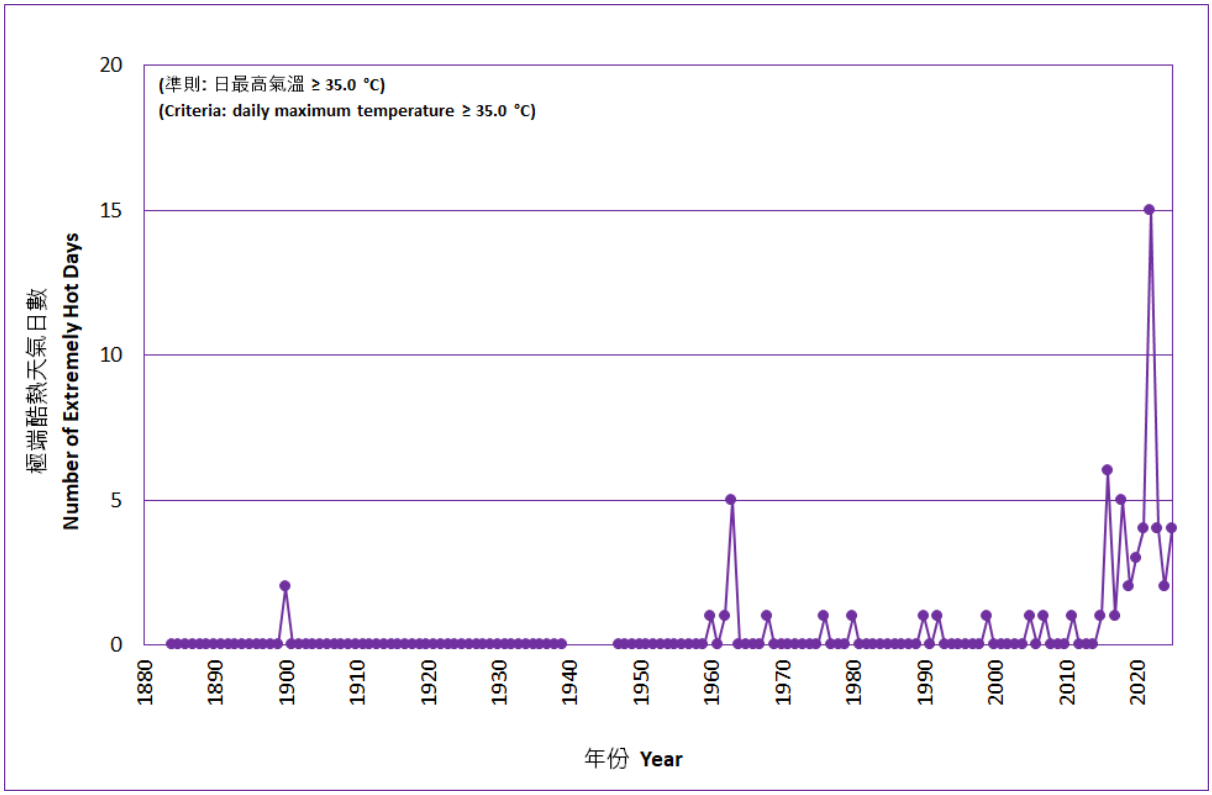


圖 5.4　香港全年極端酷熱天氣日數的長期時間序列(1884-2025)

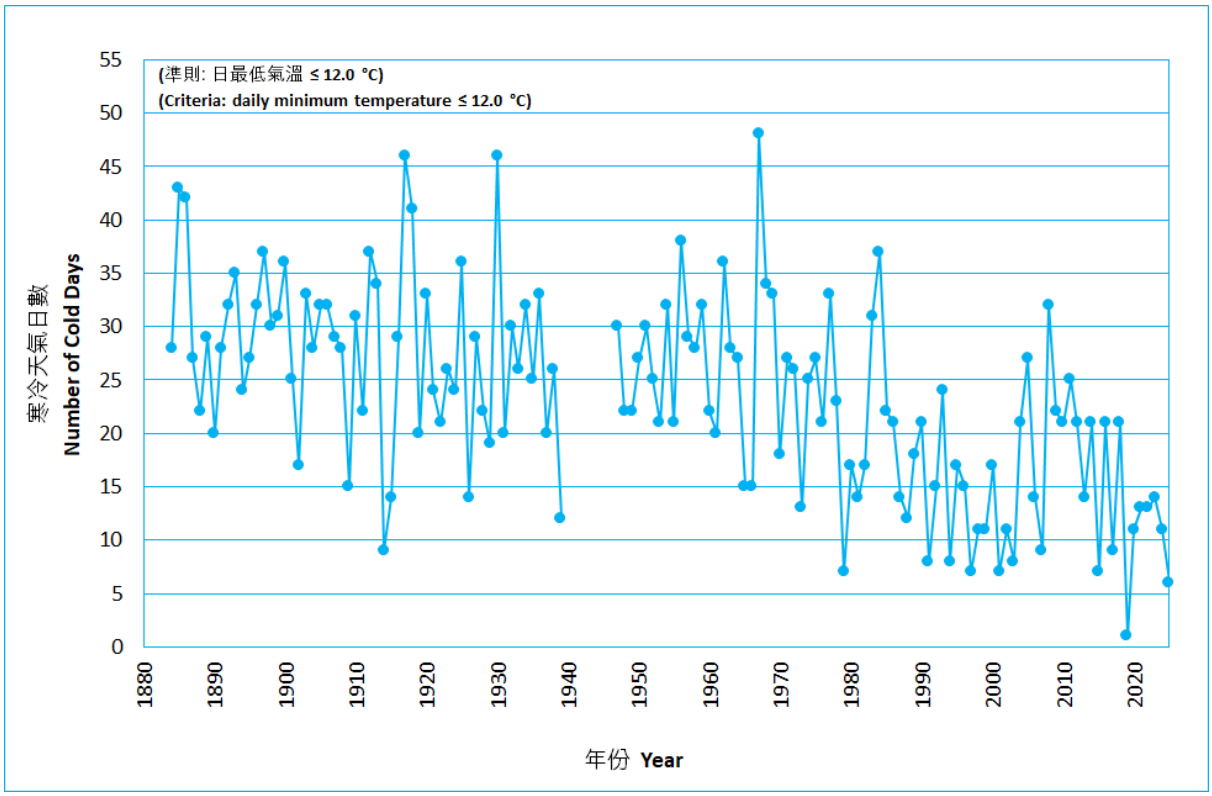


圖 5.5　香港全年寒冷天氣日數的長期時間序列(1884-2025)

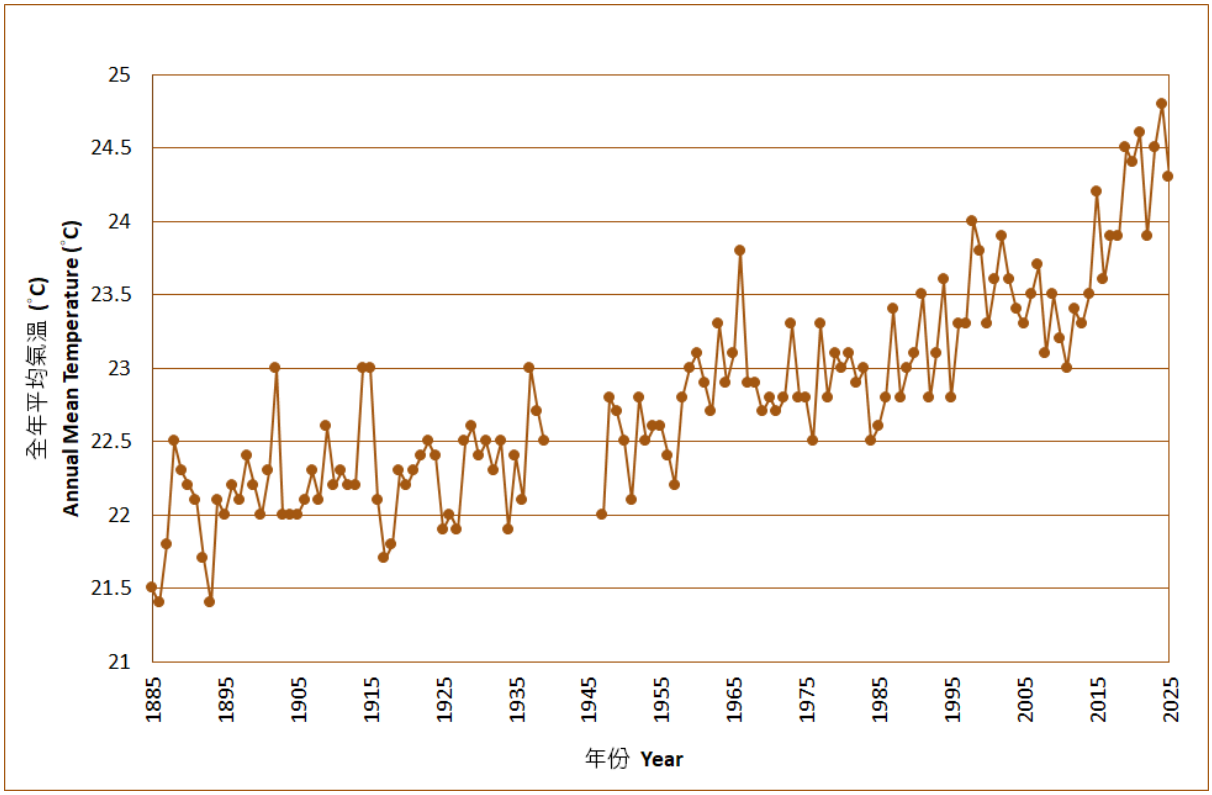


圖 5.6　香港全年平均氣溫的長期時間序列(1885-2025)

雖然 2025 年上半年的累積雨量為有記錄以來第五低的 444.4 毫米，但由於 7 月至 9 月出現連場大雨，全年總雨量為 2,558.7 毫米，較 1991-2020 年正常值 2,431.2 毫米多約百分之 5。雨量主要集中在 7 月至 9 月，期間雨量佔全年總雨量超過百分之 80。

天文台曾發出 16 次紅色暴雨警告及五次黑色暴雨警告，兩者皆打破各自的全年紀錄。2025 年的雷暴日數為 37 天，較 1991-2020 年正常值少約 5.3 天。

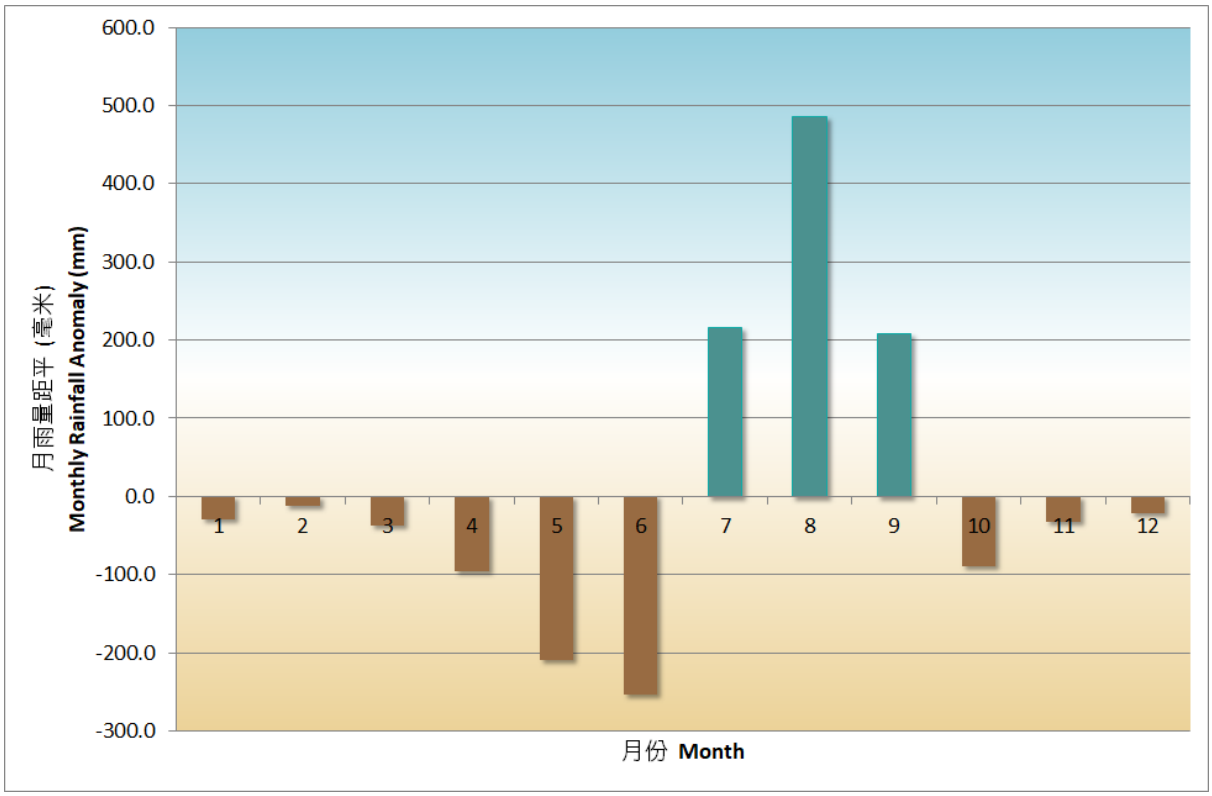


圖 5.7　2025 年香港月雨量距平(與 1991-2020 年正常值相比)

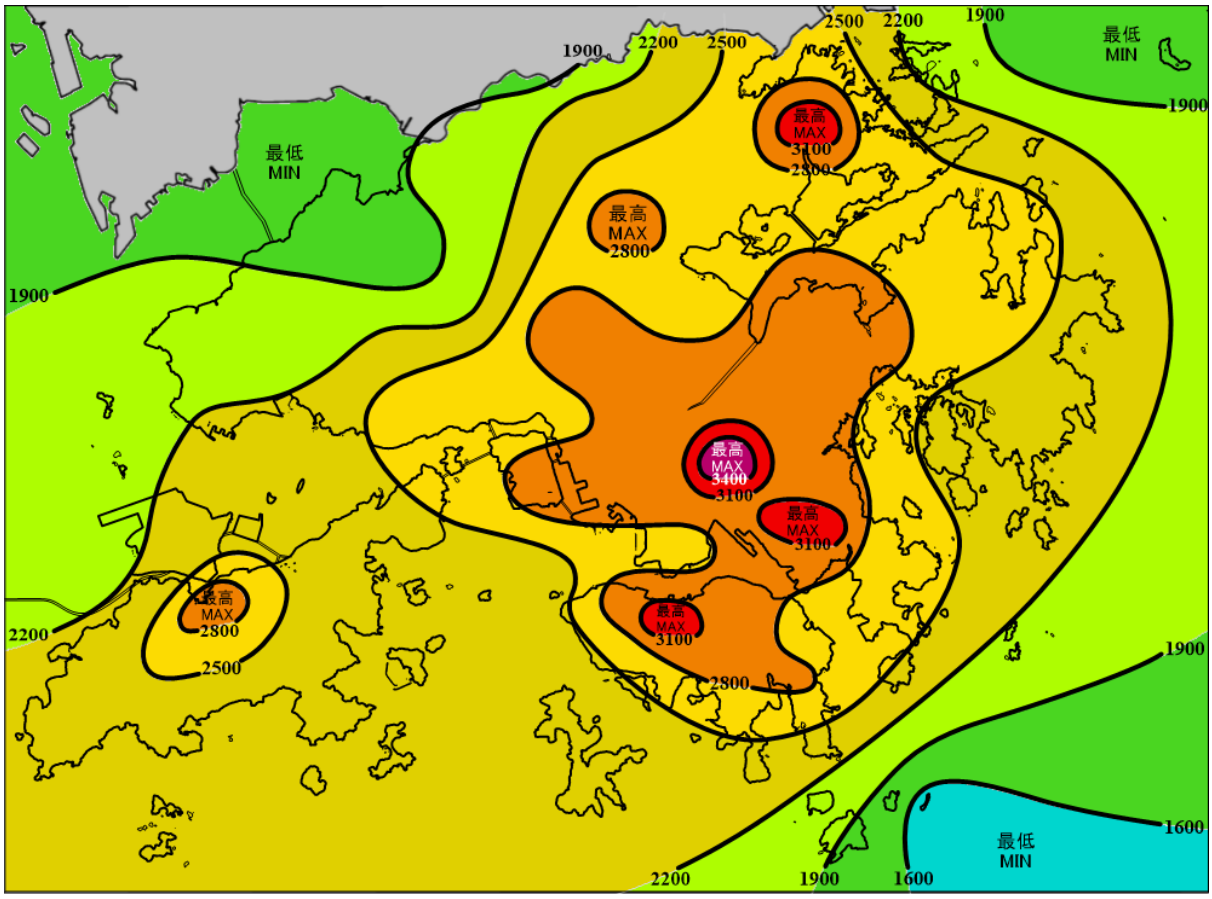


圖 5.8　2025 年香港年雨量分佈(毫米)

由於上半年及 11 月的相對濕度遠較正常低，2025 年平均相對濕度為百分之 73，較正常值的百分之 78 低百分之 5，是自 1947 年以來與 1963 年並列最低。2025 年濕度較低主要原因是 1 月至 4 月及 11 月華南的東北季候風較正常乾燥。此外，5 月及 6 月副熱帶高壓脊較正常強，而且向西延伸幅度較大，抑制了本港降雨，導致這兩個月的天氣相對乾燥。

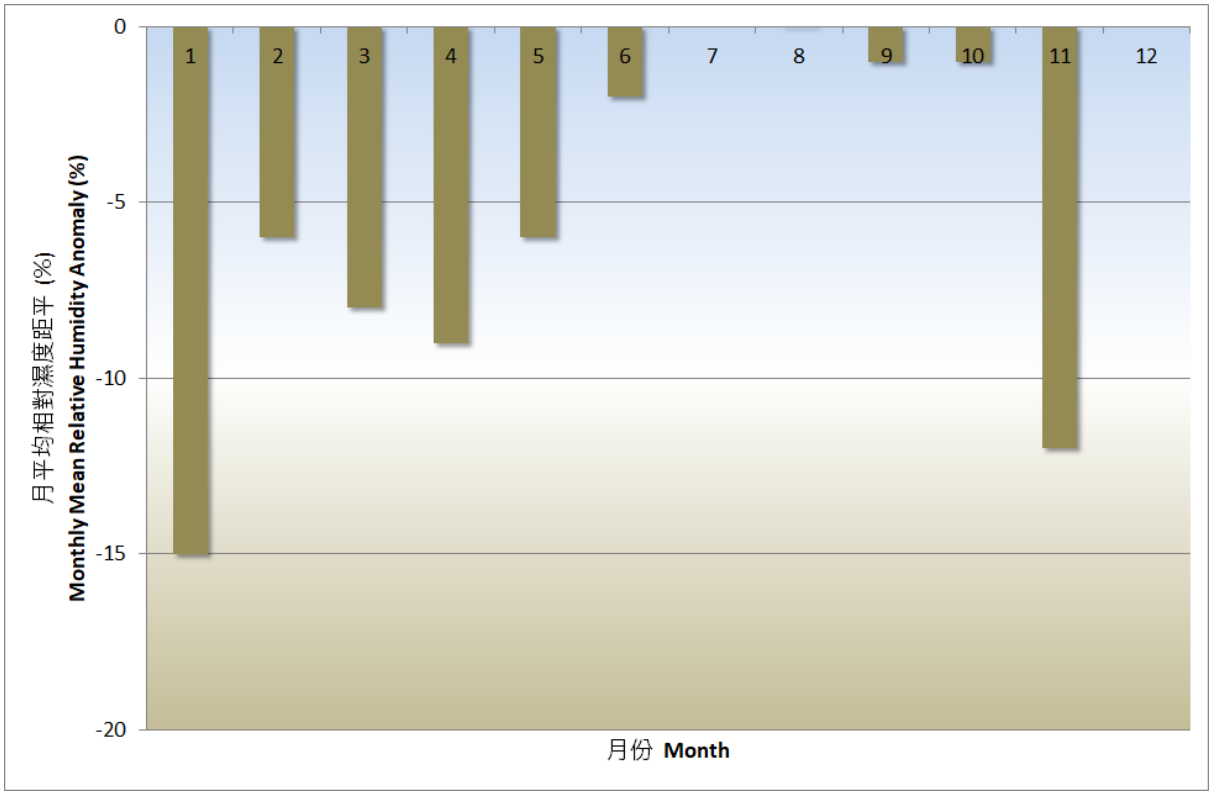


圖 5.9　2025 年香港月平均相對濕度距平(與 1991-2020 年正常值相比)

2025 年共有 35 個熱帶氣旋影響西北太平洋及南海，較長期(1961-2020 年)平均的約 30 個多。全年有 14 個熱帶氣旋達到颱風或以上強度[6]，接近長期平均的約 15 個，當中有五個熱帶氣旋達到超強颱風強度（中心附近最高十分鐘持續風速達到每小時 185 公里或以上)。本港方面，年內有 14 個熱帶氣旋引致天文台需要發出熱帶氣旋警告信號，為長期年平均約六個的兩倍以上，是自 1946 年以來最多。受 7 月颱風韋帕及 9 月超強颱風樺加沙影響，年內天文台需要兩度發出十號颶風信號，平了 1964 年的紀錄。在 9 月強烈熱帶風暴塔巴影響本港期間，天文台曾發出八號烈風或暴風信號。

年內影響本港的熱帶氣旋數目破紀錄的主要原因是夏季及秋季西北太平洋海面溫度較正常高及副熱帶高壓脊向西延伸幅度較大，有利西北太平洋及南海的熱帶氣旋移向南海北部，提高了影響包括香港在內的華南沿岸的機會。

有關各月份的詳細天氣論述，可參考「每月天氣摘要」網頁：
https://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/wxinfo/pastwx/mws/mws.htm

2025 年本港發生的重要天氣事件扼述如下：

乾燥及最早出現酷熱天氣的 4 月

由於月內大部分時間受較為乾燥的東北季候風影響及輸送至華南沿岸的水汽較少，2025 年 4 月香港較正常乾燥。4 月平均相對濕度為百分之 74，是有記錄以來 4 月份的第二低。當中，天文台的相對濕度於 4 月 13 日下降至百分之 21，是自 1984 年在總部設置自動氣象站以來 4 月份的最低。4 月 15 日陽光充沛及風勢較弱，當日下午天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 33.0 度。這是有記錄以來年內最早出現的酷熱天氣日子，打破 1956 年 4 月 27 日創下的紀錄。

年內第一個十號信號 – 7 月 19 日至 21 日颱風韋帕襲港

熱帶低氣壓韋帕於 7 月 16 日在菲律賓以東海域形成。韋帕隨後向西北移向呂宋海峽。7 月 19 日韋帕橫過南海北部，並於當晚增強為颱風。韋帕於 7 月 20 日上午 11 時在香港天文台以南約 60 公里掠過，隨後橫過廣東西部沿岸一帶，移向北部灣。

由於 7 月 20 日韋帕相當接近香港，天文台當日早上發出十號颶風信號，日間多處地區吹暴風至颶風。橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高 60 分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 131 公里及 115 公里。當日香港普遍錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。超過 33 人在韋帕襲港期間受傷。全港有至少 2,672 宗塌樹報告、七宗水浸報告、五宗棚架倒塌報告及 21 宗與建築物有關的事故報告。堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。香港國際機場有超過 500 班航班取消。

圖 5.10　韋帕襲港期間，堅尼地城海傍有一艘三層高的觀光客輪在風浪中漂浮並撞上碼頭。（鳴謝：Now 新聞）

7 月及 8 月五度發出黑色暴雨警告

7 月及 8 月出現連場大雨。天文台在 7 月 29 日至 8 月 14 日的 17 天期間破紀錄發出五次黑色暴雨警告。

7 月 29 日的黑色暴雨

一道廣闊低壓槽於 7 月 29 日至 30 日間中為香港帶來驟雨及雷暴。7 月 29 日早上的傾盆大雨令香港天文台需要發出 2025 年首個黑色暴雨警告。當日多處錄得超過 70 毫米雨量，而港島東部、西貢區及南丫島的雨量更超過 200 毫米。

圖 5.11　2025 年 7 月 29 日暴雨期間柴灣出現水浸（鳴謝：香港 01 / 廖雁雄攝）

8 月 2 日至 5 日的三場黑雨

一股活躍西南季候風及高空擾動於 8 月 2 日至 5 日為廣東沿岸帶來大驟雨及狂風雷暴。連場大雨導致香港天文台需要在四日內三度發出黑色暴雨警告。8 月 5 日香港天文台總部錄得破紀錄 368.9 毫米的日雨量，是自 1884 年有記錄以來 8 月份的最高日雨量。這單日雨量已是 8 月雨量正常值的八成以上。在這四日，香港天文台的累積雨量接近 600 毫米，而將軍澳及慈雲山的雨量更超過 800 毫米。

2025年 8 月5 日的總雨量（基於雨量計及雷達數據）

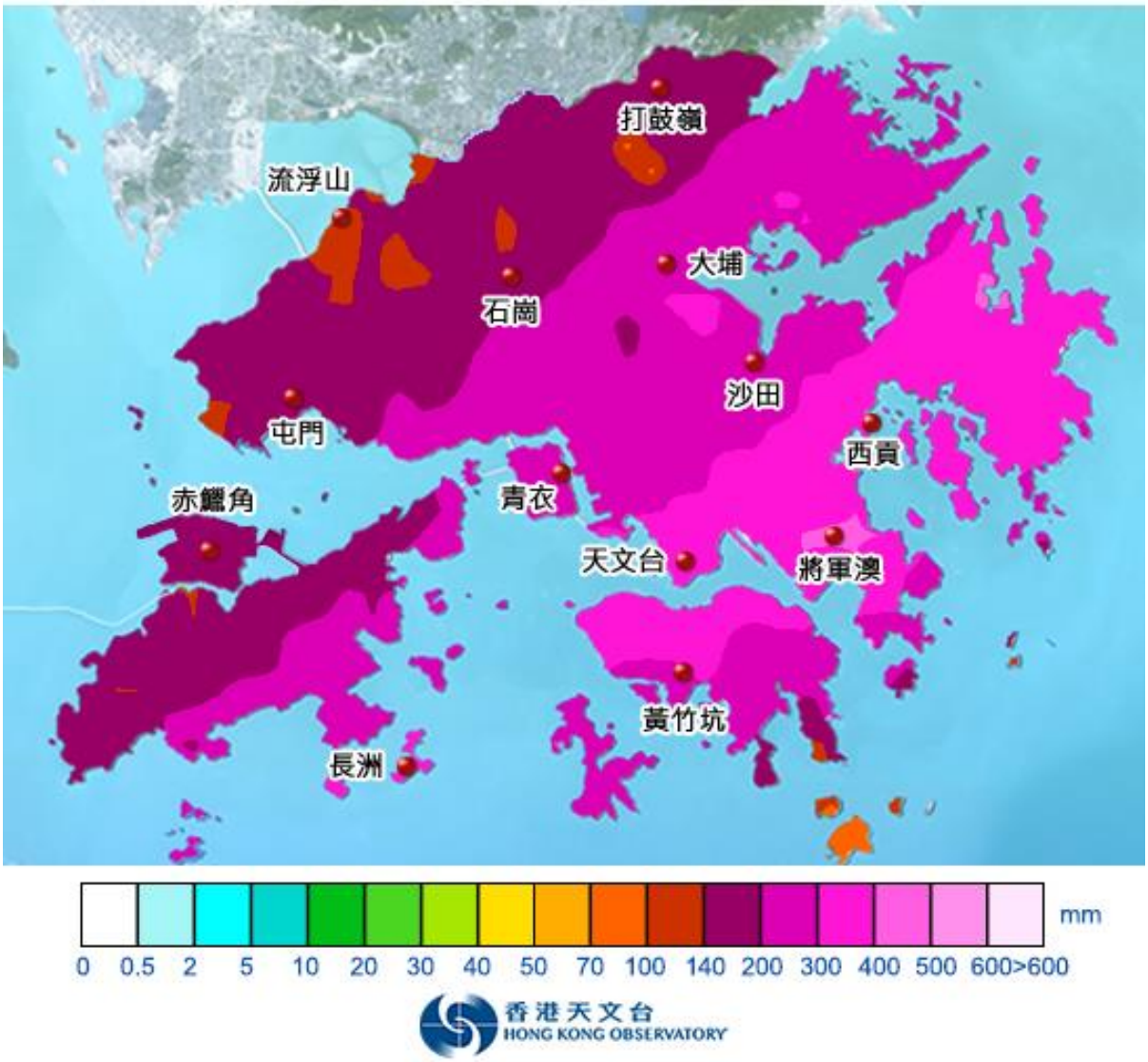


圖 5.12　2025 年 8 月 5 日的雨量分佈圖

圖 5.13　2025 年 8 月 4 日晚上將軍澳有停車場出現水浸（鳴謝：香港 01 / 李家傑攝）

8 月 14 日的第五場黑雨

受熱帶氣旋楊柳外圍的強雷雨帶影響，8 月 14 日香港有大驟雨及強烈狂風雷暴。多處地區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量，而大嶼山、屯門及港島部分地區的雨量更超過 200 毫米。傾盆大雨導致香港天文台需要發出 2025 年第五個黑色暴雨警告，打破自 1992 年暴雨警告系統開始運作以來，在 2000 年及 2006 年出現全年三度發出黑色暴雨警告的紀錄。

9 月 7 日至 8 日熱帶氣旋塔巴襲港

熱帶低氣壓塔巴於 9 月 5 日在呂宋附近形成，隨後向西北偏西移動，橫過南海中北部。塔巴於 9 月 7 日轉向西北偏北移向廣東西部沿岸，並在當晚增強為強烈熱帶風暴。塔巴翌日在廣東台山附近登陸，隨後移入廣西內陸。

9 月 7 日香港大致多雲，間中有狂風驟雨及雷暴。塔巴襲港引致天文台需要在當晚發出八號烈風或暴風信號。9 月 8 日初時香港多處吹烈風，離岸及高地的風力達暴風程度。塔巴的雨帶亦為香港帶來狂風大驟雨，9 月 8 日多處地區錄得超過 100 毫米雨量。

年內第二個十號信號 – 9 月 23 日至 25 日超強颱風樺加沙襲港

熱帶氣旋樺加沙於 9 月 18 日在菲律賓以東的西北太平洋形成。樺加沙在隨後三日向西北偏西移動，並逐步增強為超強颱風。樺加沙於 9 月 22 日橫過呂宋海峽，翌日繼續橫過南海北部，靠近廣東沿岸。樺加沙在 9 月 24 日早上以超強颱風強度在香港以

南約 120 公里掠過。

樺加沙的最高持續風速達每小時 230 公里，是自天文台 1950 年有記錄以來南海第二強的熱帶氣旋，與 2023 年蘇拉及 2024 年摩羯並列。樺加沙猛烈襲港引致天文台需要在年內第二度發出十號颶風信號，平了 1964 年的紀錄。受樺加沙的廣闊環流及猛烈風力影響，9 月 24 日香港多處受暴風至颶風影響。橫瀾島及長洲錄得的最高 60 分鐘平均風速分別為每小時 133 公里及 114 公里。當日亦有頻密狂風大驟雨，香港普遍錄得超過 200 毫米雨量。

由於樺加沙接近香港時正值天文漲潮，其引致的風暴潮導致香港多處水位遠較正常高。鰂魚涌的最高水位上升至海圖基準面以上 3.4 米，接近超強颱風天鴿 2017 年襲港時的水位。樺加沙的猛烈風力亦引發越堤浪，導致香港沿岸多處地區出現水浸。樺加沙吹襲期間本港至少有 101 人受傷，一名女子及其兒子在柴灣海濱被湧浪捲走，隨後獲救。全港有至少 5,062 宗樹木倒塌報告、24 宗水浸報告及五宗山泥傾瀉報告。另外有超過 1600 宗道路事故報告，當中包括道路因塌樹、水浸或山泥傾瀉而封閉。亦有 25 宗涉及鬆脫或受損招牌和棚架的事故報告。香港國際機場有超過 700 班航班取消。

黃大仙
Wong Tai Sin

長洲
Cheung Chau

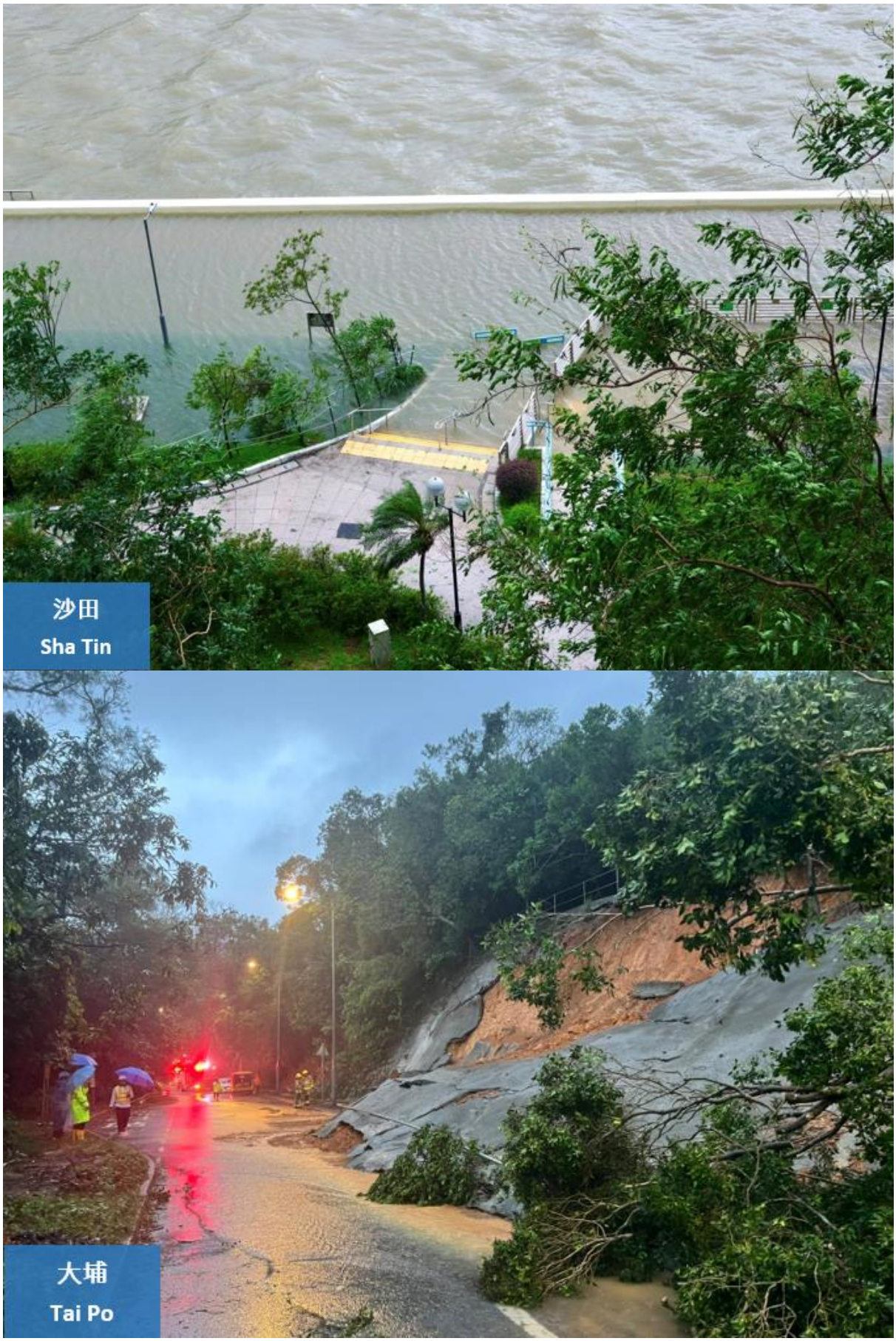


圖 5.14 - 5.17　超強颱風樺加沙襲港對香港多處造成破壞，包括塌樹、越堤浪、風暴潮及山泥傾瀉（鳴謝：路政署、Kwok Yung Chan/社區天氣觀測計劃、YW Lee、土力工程處處長及土木工程拓展署署長（由上至下））

最暖的 10 月

由於覆蓋華南的高空反氣旋較正常強及北方較涼的空氣較遲抵達，2025 年 10 月本港異常溫暖。10 月平均氣溫 27.4 度及平均最低氣溫 25.6 度，兩者皆是有記錄以來 10 月份的最高。而平均最高氣溫 29.9 度是有記錄以來 10 月份的第二高。10 月共錄得 7 個熱夜，當中包括 10 月 16 日起的 4 個連續熱夜，而 10 月的酷熱天氣日數為 4 天，全部皆打破各自的 10 月份紀錄。其中，天文台在 10 月 19 日錄得的最低氣溫為 28.2 度，是有記錄以來年內最遲出現的熱夜，打破 2017 年 10 月 11 日創下的紀錄。

乾燥的 11 月

由於乾燥的東北季候風於月內大部分時間支配華南，2025 年 11 月香港的天氣遠較正常乾燥。11 月的平均相對濕度為百分之 60，較正常值百分之 72 低百分之 12，是有記錄以來 11 月份的其中一個第四低。其中，11 月 27 日天文台相對濕度曾下降至百分之 16，平了天文台總部自 1984 年設置自動氣象站以來 11 月份的最低紀錄。

最暖的下半年

由於 9 月、10 月及 12 月的氣溫遠較正常高，2025 年 7 月至 12 月的下半年氣溫異常溫暖。下半年平均最高氣溫 28.9 度及平均氣溫 26.3 度均是有記錄以來同期的其中一個最高。而平均最低氣溫 24.3 度是有記錄以來同期的其中一個第二高。

附註：

[1] 1961-1990、1971-2000、1981-2010 及 1991-2020 氣候平均值，可參考： https://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/cis/normal.htm。除特別註明外，本文採用 1991-2020 氣候平均值。

[2] 酷熱天氣指當日最高氣溫達 33.0 度或以上。

[3] 熱夜指當日最低氣溫在 28.0 度或以上。

[4] 極端酷熱天氣指當日最高氣溫達 35.0 度或以上。

[5] 寒冷天氣指當日最低氣溫在 12.0 度或以下。

[6] 熱帶氣旋分級資料可參考：https://www.weather.gov.hk/tc/informtc/class.htm。

表 5.1　2025 年破紀錄天氣事件摘要

破紀錄事件(除另有註明外，自 1884 年有記錄以來)	日期 / 週期	新紀錄
1.　最低四月份絕對最低相對濕度（自 1984 年在天文台總部設置自動氣象站以來）	2025 年 4 月 13 日	21%
2.　年內最早出現的酷熱天氣日子	2025 年 4 月 15 日	4 月 15 日
3.　最高復活節日最高氣溫（與 2015 年 4 月 5 日並列最高）	2025 年 4 月 20 日	30.6°C
4.　最低春季平均相對濕度（自 1947 年以來）	2025 年 3 月至 5 月	75%
5.　最高六月份絕對最高氣溫（與 1963 年 6 月 1 日並列最高）	2025 年 6 月 10 日	35.6°C
6.　最高小暑日最高氣溫	2025 年 7 月 7 日	34.3°C
7.　最高八月份日總雨量	2025 年 8 月 5 日	368.9 毫米
8.　最多九月份酷熱天氣日數（與 2021 年 9 月並列最高）	2025 年 9 月	15 天
9.　最多九月份熱夜數目	2025 年 9 月	13 天
10.　最高十月份平均氣溫	2025 年 10 月	27.4°C
11.　最高十月份平均最低氣溫	2025 年 10 月	25.6°C
12.　最多十月份熱夜數目	2025 年 10 月	7 天
13.　最多十月份連續熱夜數目	2025 年 10 月 16 日至 19 日	4 天
14.　最多十月份酷熱天氣日數	2025 年 10 月	4 天
15.　最高寒露日最高氣溫	2025 年 10 月 8 日	33.1°C
16.　年內最遲出現的熱夜	2025 年 10 月 19 日	10 月 19 日
17.　最低十一月份絕對最低相對濕度（自 1984 年在天文台總部設置自動氣象站以來）(與 1995 年 11 月 24 日並列最低)	2025 年 11 月 27 日	16%
18.　最高下半年平均最高氣溫（與 2019、2023 及 2024 年下半年並列最高）	2025 年 7 月至 12 月	28.9°C
19.　最高下半年平均氣溫（與 2024 年下半年並列最高）	2025 年 7 月至 12 月	26.3°C
20.　最低全年平均相對濕度（自 1947 年以來與 1963 年並列最低）	2025 年	73%

表 5.2(a)　2025 年香港氣象觀測摘要

月份	平均氣壓（百帕斯卡）	氣溫			平均露點（攝氏度）	平均相對濕度（%）	平均雲量（%）	總雨量（毫米）
		平均日最高（攝氏度）	平均（攝氏度）	平均日最低（攝氏度）				
一月	1020.6	19.8	17.1	15.0	8.5	59	44	4.2
二月	1020.5	19.9	17.3	15.3	12.1	73	72	26.1
三月	1016.7	23.5	20.1	17.7	15.0	74	66	38.1
四月	1013.0	26.7	23.7	21.6	18.3	74	71	57.1
五月	1010.1	30.0	27.2	25.5	22.6	77	81	81.6
六月	1006.7	31.5	28.9	27.1	25.1	80	83	237.3
七月	1001.3	32.4	29.5	27.4	25.7	81	80	601.7
八月	1007.8	31.7	29.0	27.0	25.2	81	81	939.2
九月	1008.7	32.2	29.3	27.3	24.8	77	73	528.7
十月	1013.8	29.9	27.4	25.6	21.7	72	66	31.2
十一月	1017.3	24.7	22.3	20.3	13.8	60	72	7.0
十二月	1018.5	22.4	20.2	18.4	14.4	70	58	6.5
平均/總值	1012.9	27.1	24.3	22.4	18.9	73	71	2558.7
正常值(1991-2020)	1012.9	26.0	23.5	21.6	19.3	78	68	2431.2
觀測站	香港天文台							

微量表示雨量少於 0.05 毫米

表 5.2(b)　2025 年香港氣象觀測摘要

月份	出現低能見度的時數 # （小時）		總日照（小時）	平均每日太陽總輻射（兆焦耳/平方米）	總蒸發量（毫米）	盛行風向（度）	平均風速（公里/小時）
一月	6	2	222.3	14.82	101.3	060	23.9
二月	55	18	113.1	12.55	74.0	060	24.6
三月	28	0	143.8	13.84	89.9	010	17.3
四月	73	0	155.6	15.75	104.3	050	15.6
五月	49	0	123.2	15.28	116.0	070	16.5
六月	7	0	144.9	16.62	91.7	080	20.0
七月	2	0	191.9	15.28	117.9	240	20.6
八月	1	0	174.0	15.29	107.0	080	20.6
九月	0	0	194.5	16.71	115.9	080	21.5
十月	1	0	189.3	15.25	120.4	080	23.7
十一月	3	0	173.8	13.21	105.6	360	28.5
十二月	41	12	166.0	11.86	76.5	070	21.2
平均/總值	266	32	1992.4	14.71	1220.5	070	21.2
正常值 (1991-2020)	825.8	974.2§	1829.3	13.23	1204.1	070	22.9
觀測站	香港天文台	香港國際機場	京士柏			橫瀾島	

在沒有霧、薄霧或降雨情況下能見度低於 8 公里
§ 1997-2024 平均值

表 5.2(c)　2025 年香港氣象觀測摘要

月份	極端酷熱天氣日數	酷熱天氣日數	熱夜數目	寒冷天氣日數	雷暴日數
一月	–	–	–	4	–
二月	–	–	–	2	–
三月	–	–	–	–	1
四月	–	1	–	–	1
五月	–	1	3	–	2
六月	1	6	8	–	7
七月	1	17	13	–	10
八月	–	9	10	–	8
九月	2	15	13	–	7
十月	–	4	7	–	1
十一月	–	–	–	–	–
十二月	–	–	–	–	–
總值	4	53	54	6	37
正常值 (1991-2020)	0.8	17.5	23.6	15.2	42.3
觀測站	香港天文台				

5. The Year's Weather – 2025

A Stormy 2025

Globally, 2025 is on track to be the second or third warmest years on record according to the World Meteorological Organization's preliminary assessment. Over the Arctic and the Antarctica, sea-ice extent remained well below average during the year. In particular, the Arctic annual maximum sea-ice extent was the lowest in the satellite record. Extreme weather events affected many parts of the world in 2025, including heatwaves in East Asia, Europe and the eastern Mediterranean; severe droughts in southwest Asia and the Amazon basin; severe flooding triggered by extreme rainfall in South Asia, western Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Eastern Cape of South Africa and Texas of the United States; severe damages and heavy casualties inflicted by tropical cyclones in the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Mozambique, Madagascar, the Caribbean, Malaysia and Indonesia. Rampant wildfires exacerbated by high temperatures, dry and windy conditions also wreaked havoc in Europe, the Republic of Korea and California of the United States.

Sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific were near normal from January through October 2025, then lingered between below normal and near normal in November and December 2025.

In Hong Kong, with all 12 months warmer than usual, including the record-breaking monthly mean temperature in October, 2025 was the sixth warmest year on record with the annual mean temperature reaching 24.3 degrees, 0.8 degrees above the 1991-2020 normal[1]. The annual mean maximum temperature of 27.1 degrees and annual mean minimum temperature of 22.4 degrees were respectively one of the fifth and one of the sixth highest since records began in 1884. There were 53 very hot days[2] and 54 hot nights[3] in Hong Kong in 2025, both ranking the third highest on record. There were also four extremely hot days[4], ranking one of the fifth highest on record.

The lowest temperature recorded at the Observatory in the year was 10.6 degrees on 27 January. The number of cold days[5] in the year was 6 days, 9.2 days less than the 1991-2020 normal. Moreover, this was also the first time that no Cold Weather Warning was in force in November and December in a year since the Cold Weather Warning System commenced operation in 1999.

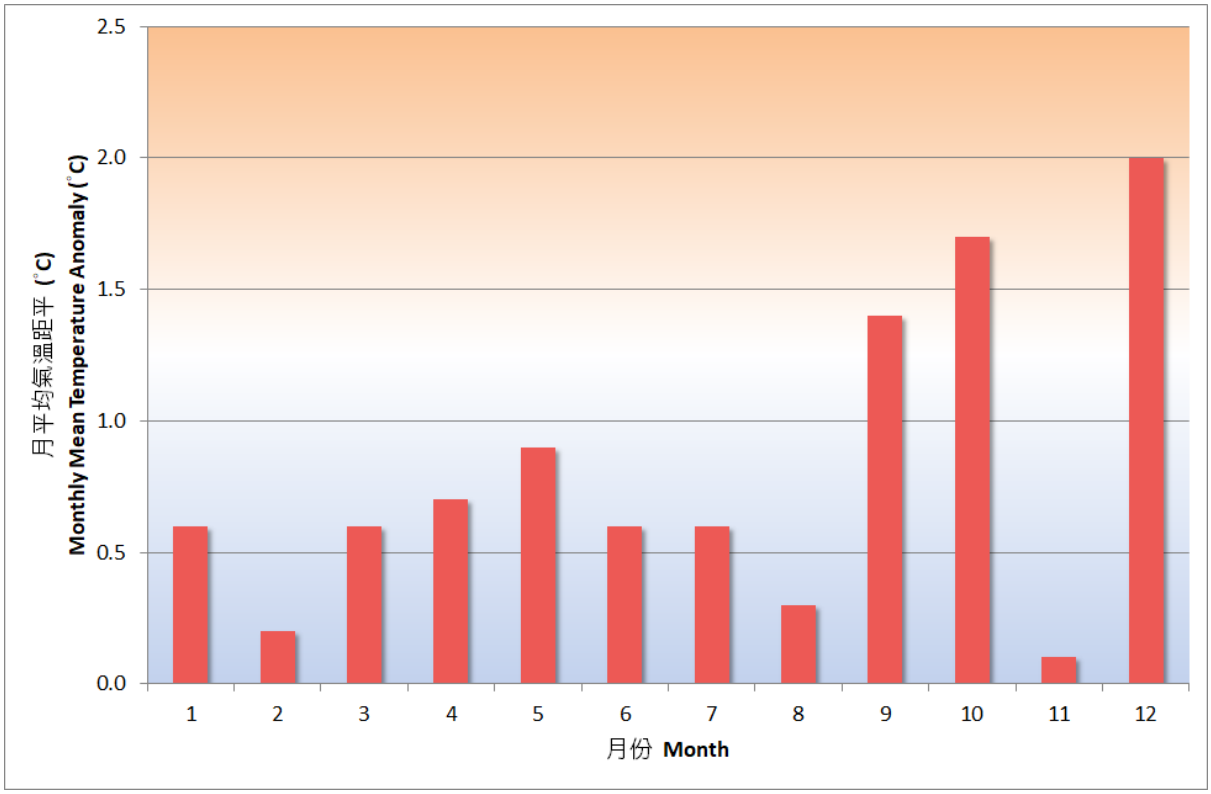


Fig. 5.1 Monthly mean temperature anomalies (against the 1991-2020 normal) in Hong Kong in 2025

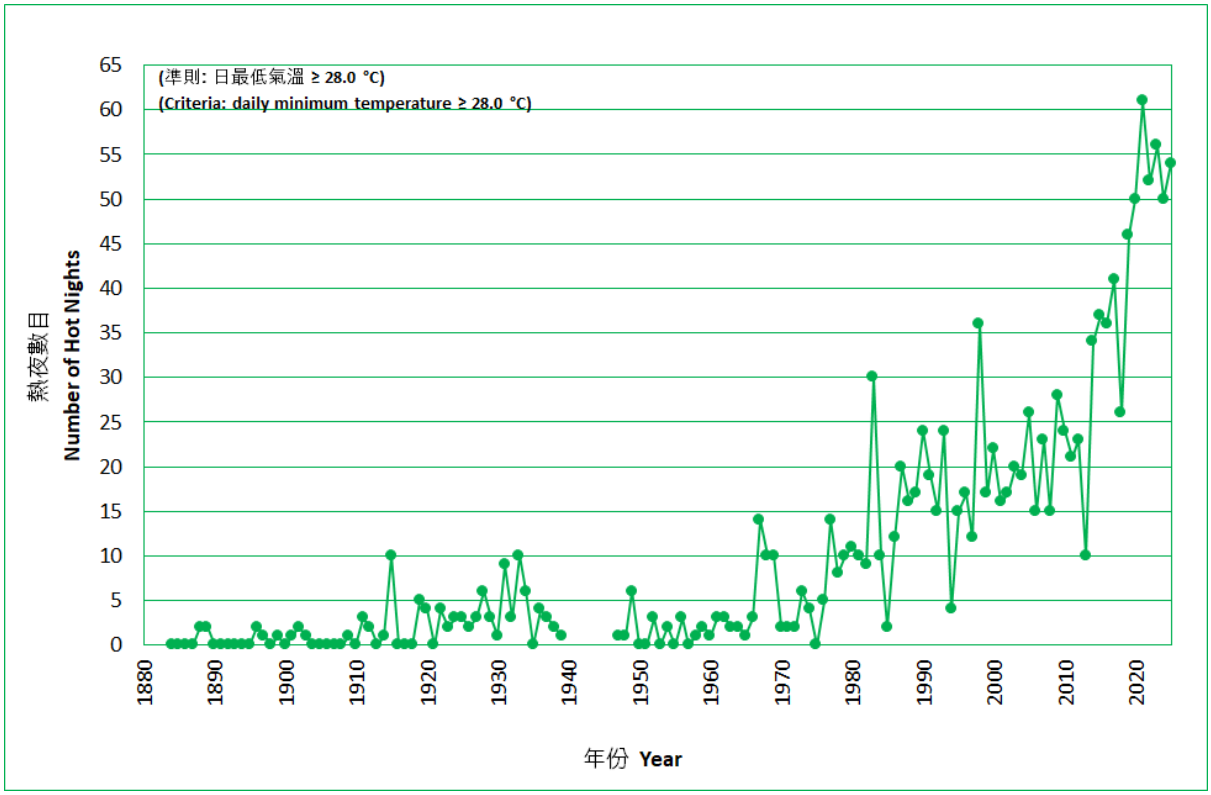


Fig. 5.2 Long-term time series of number of hot nights in Hong Kong (1884-2025)

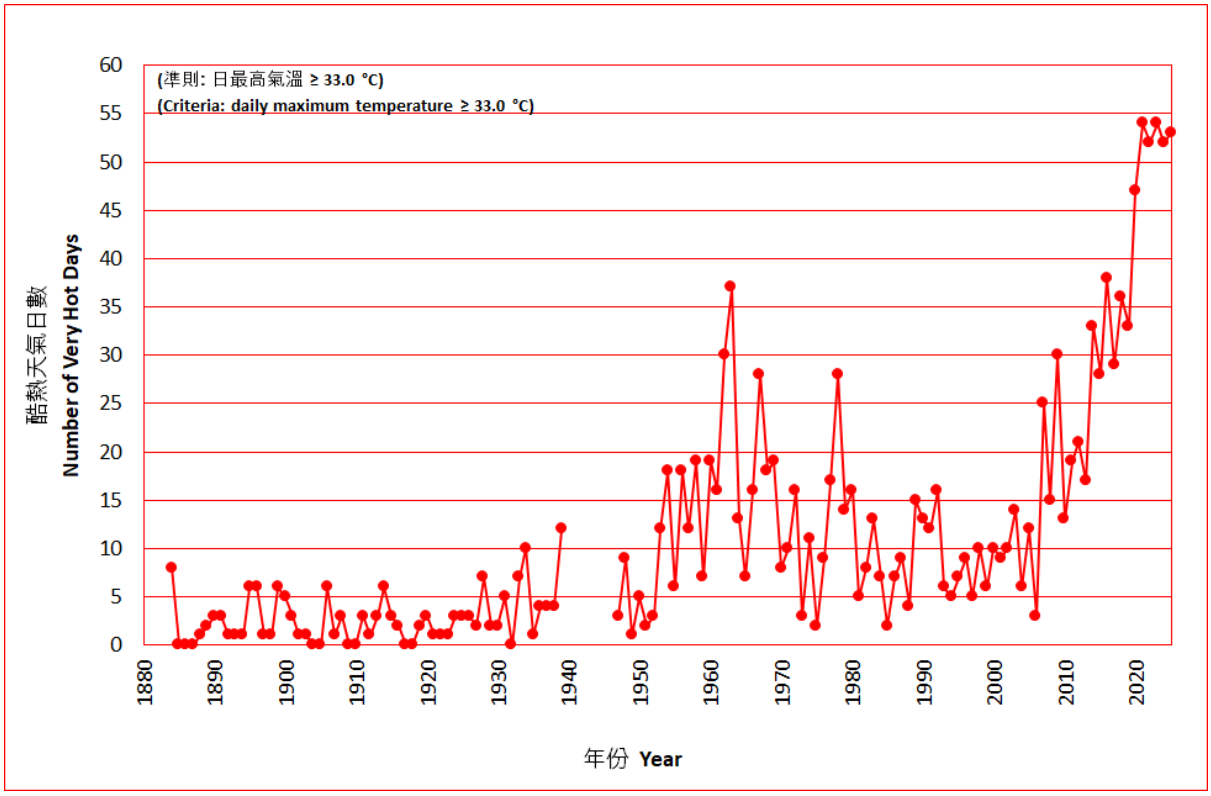


Fig. 5.3 Long-term time series of number of very hot days in Hong Kong (1884-2025)

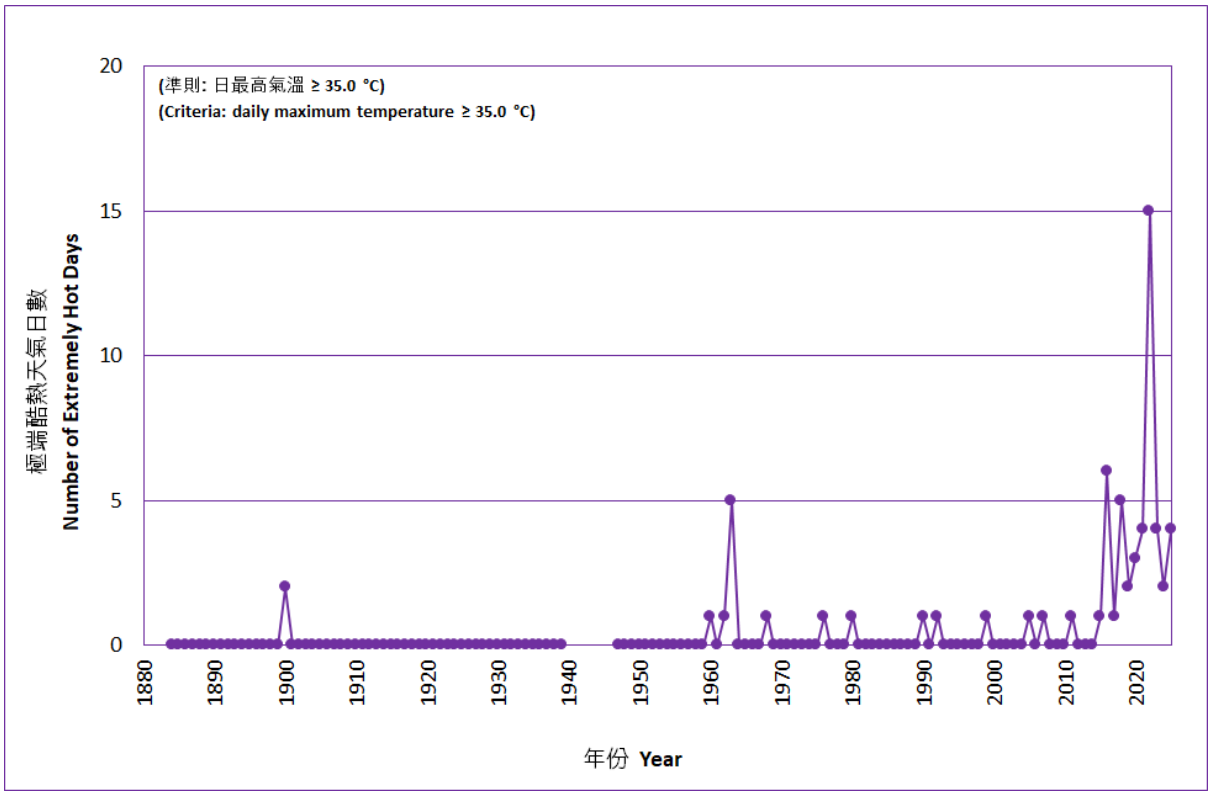


Fig. 5.4 Long-term time series of number of extremely hot days in Hong Kong (1884-2025)

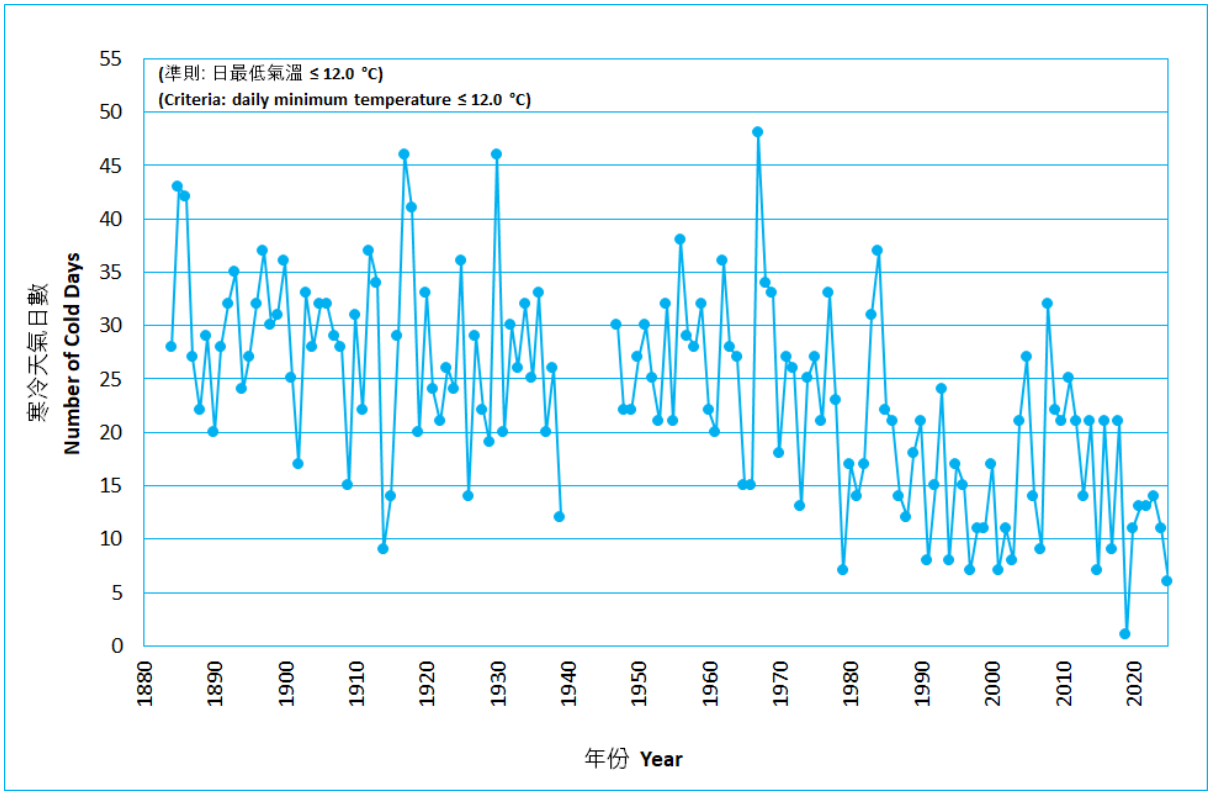


Fig. 5.5 Long-term time series of number of cold days in Hong Kong (1884-2025)

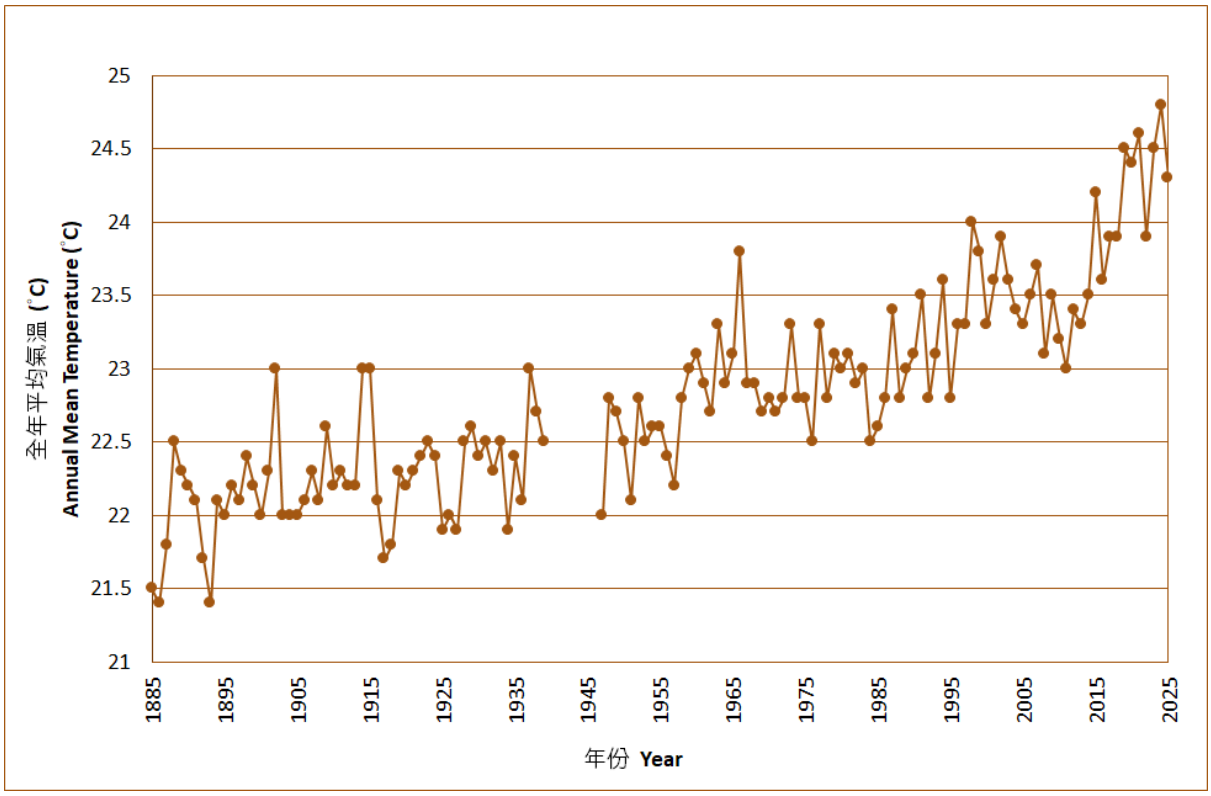


Fig. 5.6 Long-term time series of annual mean temperature in Hong Kong (1885-2025)

While the accumulated rainfall recorded in the first half of the year was only 444.4 millimetres, the fifth lowest on record for the same period, with outbreaks of heavy rain during July to September, the annual total rainfall in 2025 was 2,558.7 millimetres, about 5 percent above the 1991-2020 normal of 2,431.2 millimetres. The rainfall was concentrated during July to September and the total rainfall during these three months contributed more than 80 percent of the annual rainfall. There were 16 Red Rainstorm Warnings and five Black Rainstorm Warnings, breaking the respective highest annual numbers on record. The number of days with thunderstorms reported in Hong Kong was 37 days in 2025, 5.3 days less than the 1991-2020 normal.

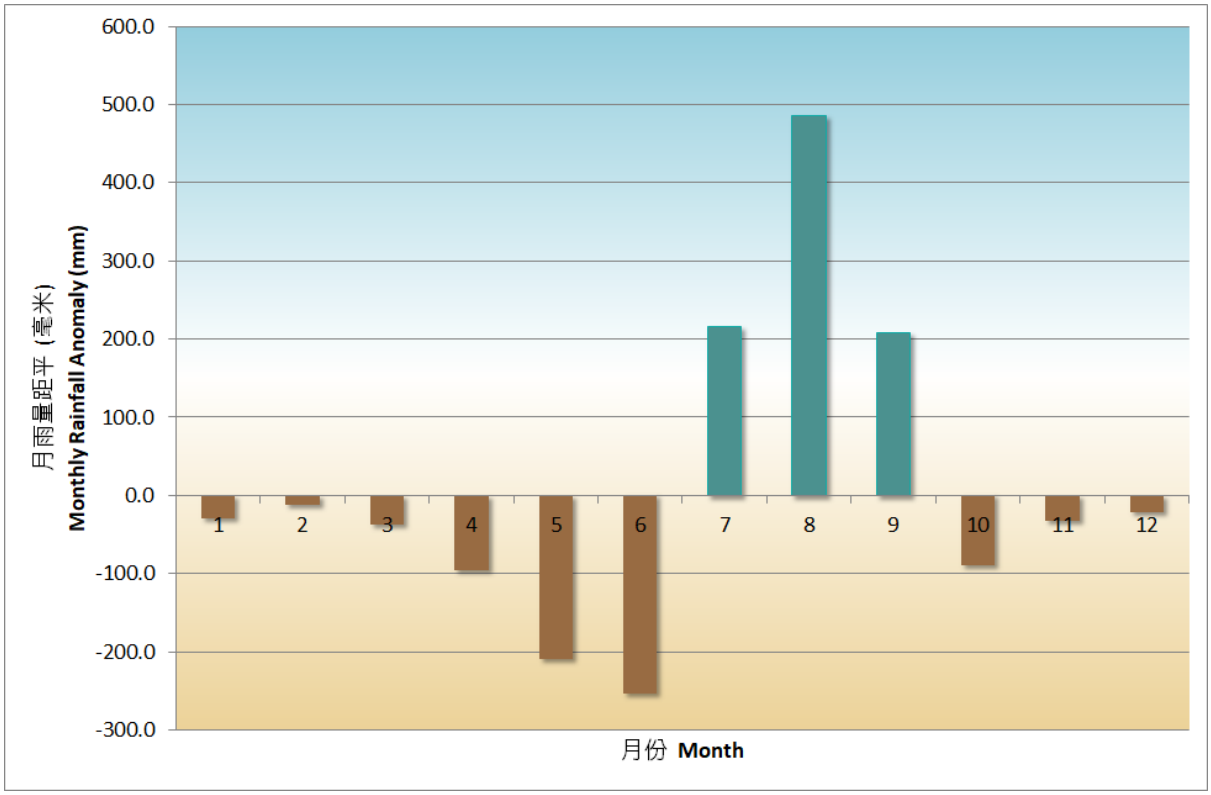


Fig. 5.7 Monthly rainfall anomalies (against the 1991-2020 normal) in Hong Kong in 2025

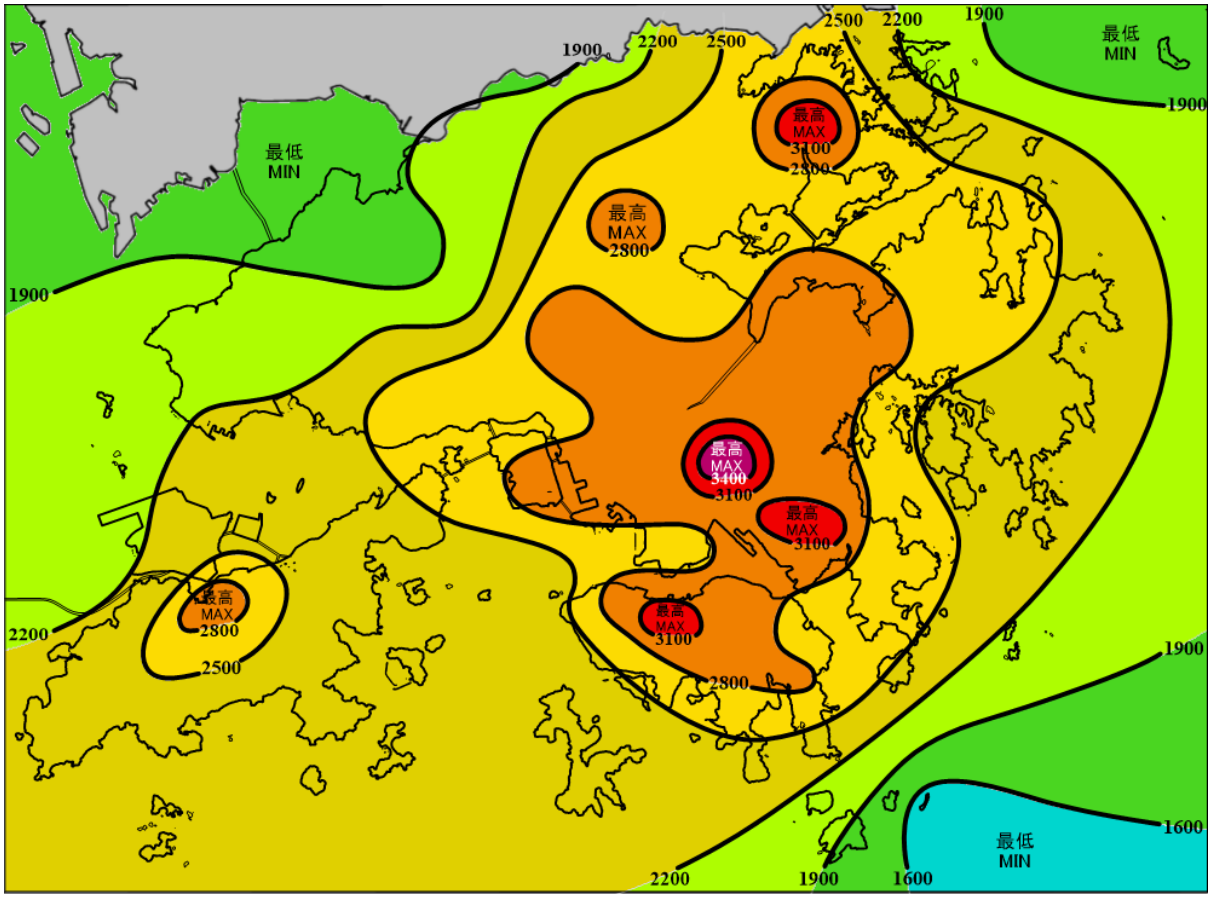


Fig. 5.8 Annual rainfall distribution in Hong Kong in 2025 (in millimetres)

With the relative humidity well below normal in the first half of the year and in November, the annual mean relative humidity of 73 percent in 2025 was 5 percent below the normal of 78 percent and on par with 1963 as one of the lowest on record since 1947. The low humidity in 2025 is mainly attributed to the drier-than-usual northeast monsoon over southern China from January to April and in November. The stronger-than-normal and more westward extending subtropical ridge in May and June which suppressed the precipitation in Hong Kong also contributed to the relatively drier weather in these two months.

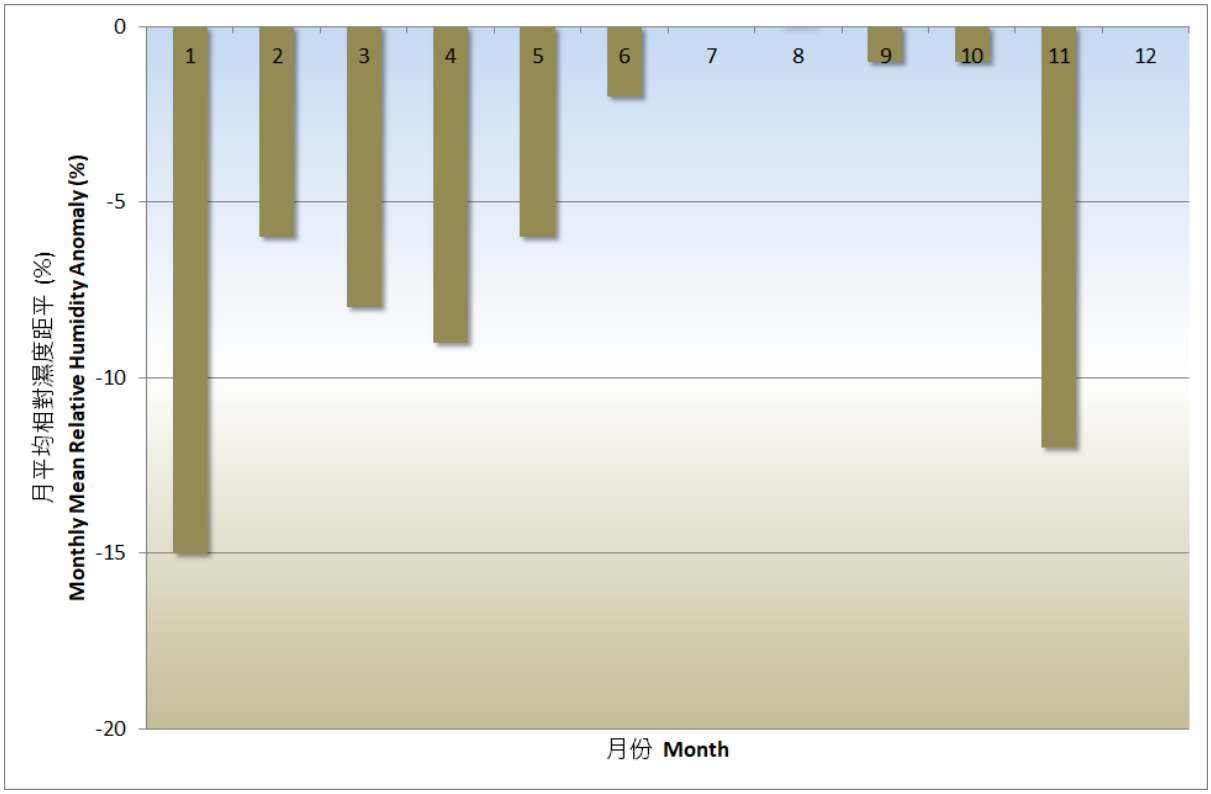


Fig. 5.9 Monthly mean relative humidity anomalies (against the 1991-2020 normal) in Hong Kong in 2025

A total of 35 tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in 2025, more than the long-term (1961-2020) average of about 30. There were 14 tropical cyclones reaching typhoon intensity[6] or above during the year, similar to the long-term average of about 15, and five of them reached super typhoon intensity (with maximum 10-minute wind speed of 185 km/h or above near the centre). In Hong Kong, 14 tropical cyclones necessitated the issuance of tropical cyclone warning signals, more than double of the long-term average of about six in a year, the highest annual number since 1946. The Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued twice in the year during the passages of Typhoon Wipha in July and Super Typhoon Ragasa in September, tying the previous record in 1964. The No. 8 Gale or Storm Signal was issued during the passage of Severe Tropical Storm Tapah in September.

The record-breaking number of tropical cyclones affecting Hong Kong in the year is mainly attributed to higher-than-normal sea surface temperature over the western North Pacific and the more westward extending subtropical ridge during the summer and autumn, which favoured the tropical cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea moving towards the northern part of the South China Sea, increasing the chance for them to affect the coast of southern China including Hong Kong.

Detailed description of the weather for individual months is available on the Monthly Weather Summary webpage:

https://www.weather.gov.hk/en/wxinfo/pastwx/mws/mws.htm

Some significant weather events in Hong Kong in 2025 are highlighted below:

A dry April with earliest occurrence of very hot weather

With drier northeast monsoon affecting Hong Kong for most of the time and less moisture supply to the coast of southern China in the month, April 2025 was much drier than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean relative humidity was 74 percent, the second lowest on record for April. In particular, the relative humidity recorded at the Observatory on 13 April once fell to 21 percent, the lowest record in April since the establishment of the automatic weather station at the Observatory's Headquarters in 1984. With plenty of sunshine and weaker winds on 15 April, the temperature at the Observatory soared to a maximum of 33.0 degrees that afternoon, marking the earliest occurrence of very hot weather in a year and breaking the previous record of 27 April set in 1956.

The first signal No. 10 in the year - the strike of Typhoon Wipha on 19 – 21 July

Wipha formed as a tropical depression over the seas east of the Philippines on 16 July and then tracked northwestwards towards Luzon Strait. Wipha moved across the northern part of the South China Sea on 19 July and intensified into a typhoon that night. It skirted about 60 kilometres south of the Hong Kong Observatory at around 11 a.m. on 20 July and moved across the vicinity of the coast of western Guangdong and towards Beibu Wan afterwards.

As Wipha came quite close to Hong Kong on 20 July, the Hurricane Signal No. 10 was issued in the morning and many places were affected by storm to hurricane force winds during the day. The maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds recorded at Waglan Island and Cheung Chau were 131 km/h and 115 km/h respectively. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over Hong Kong on that day, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over parts of the territory. In Hong Kong, at least 33 people were injured during the passage of Wipha. There were at least 2,672 reports of fallen trees, seven reports of flooding, five reports of collapsed scaffolding and 21 reports of building-related incidents. A three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with a wharf in wind waves. More than 500 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Fig. 5.10 During the passage of Wipha, a three-story sightseeing ferry drifted off Kennedy Town and collided with the wharf in wind waves. (Courtesy of Now News)

Five Black Rainstorm Warnings in July and August

There were outbreaks of heavy rain in July and August. A record-breaking number of five Black Rainstorm Warnings were issued by the Observatory in just 17 days, from 29 July to 14 August.

Black rainstorm on 29 July

A broad trough of low pressure brought occasional showers and thunderstorms to Hong Kong on 29 – 30 July. The heavy downpour on the morning of 29 July necessitated the issuance of the first Black Rainstorm Warning in the year. More than 70 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over the eastern part of Hong Kong Island, Sai Kung District and Lamma Island.

Fig. 5.11 Flooding in Chai Wan during the rainstorm of 29 July 2025 (Courtesy of HK01 / Photos by Liu Ngan Hung)

Three black rainstorms on 2 – 5 August

An active southwest monsoon and upper-air disturbances brought heavy showers and squally thunderstorms to the coast of Guangdong on 2 – 5 August. The outbreaks of heavy showers necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warning for three times in just four days. The Observatory headquarters registered a record-breaking daily rainfall of 368.9 millimetres on 5 August, the highest daily rainfall in August since records began in 1884. This daily rainfall amount was already more than 80 percent of the normal rainfall in August. The accumulated rainfall recorded at the Observatory during these four days was near 600 millimetres and rainfall even exceeded 800 millimetres over Tseung Kwan O and Tsz Wan Shan.

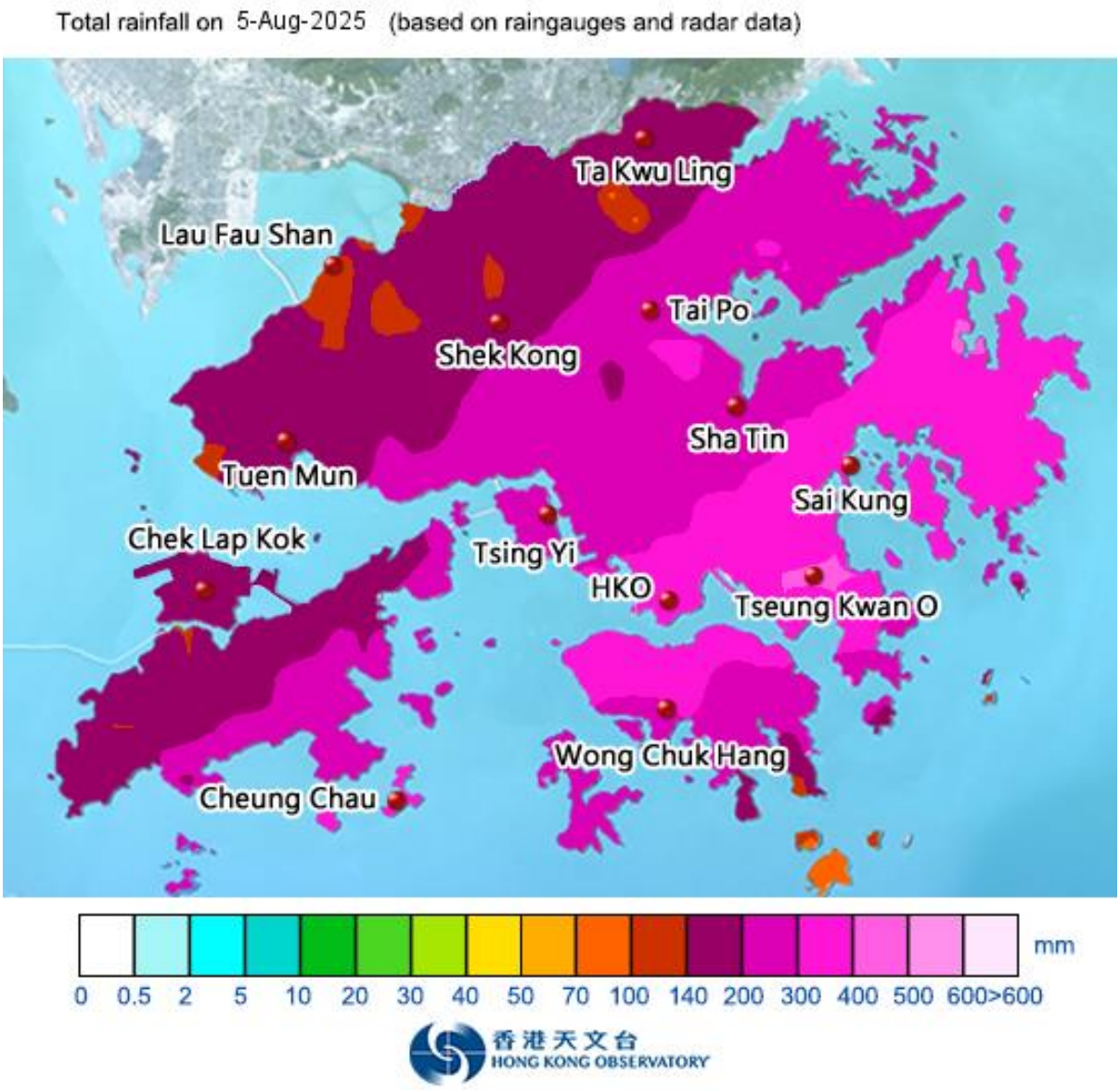


Fig. 5.12 Rainfall distribution map on 5 August 2025

Fig. 5.13 A carpark in Tseung Kwan O was flooded on the night of 4 August 2025 (Courtesy of HK01 / Photo by 李家傑)

The fifth black rainstorm on 14 August

Under the influence of the outer band of intense thundery showers associated with tropical cyclone Podul, there were heavy showers and severe squally thunderstorms in Hong Kong on 14 August. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places, and rainfall even exceeded 200 millimetres over Lantau Island, Tuen Mun and parts of Hong Kong Island. The incessant downpour necessitated the issuance of the Black Rainstorm Warning for the fifth time in the year, breaking the previous annual record of three times set in 2000 and 2006 since the rainstorm warning system began operation in 1992.

The strike of tropical cyclone Tapah on 7 – 8 September

Tapah formed as a tropical depression near Luzon on 5 September. It tracked west-northwestwards across the central and northern parts of the South China Sea on 6 September. Tapah turned north-northwestwards towards the western coast of Guangdong on 7 September and intensified into a severe tropical storm that night. Tapah made landfall near Taishan of Guangdong and then moved into inland Guangxi the next day.

Locally, the weather was mainly cloudy with occasional squally showers and thunderstorms on 7 September. The strike of Tapah necessitated the issuance of the No.8 Gale or Storm Signal that night. Gale force winds prevailed over many places, with winds reaching storm force offshore and on high ground at first on 8 September. The rainbands of Tapah also brought heavy squally showers to the territory. More than 100 millimetres of rainfall were recorded over many places on 8 September.

The second signal No. 10 in a year - the strike of Super Typhoon Ragasa on 23 – 25 September

Ragasa formed over the western North Pacific to the east of the Philippines on 18 September. It moved west-northwestwards on the next three days and intensified progressively into a super typhoon. Ragasa moved across Luzon Strait on 22 September and continued to move across the northern part of the South China Sea the next day, edging closer to the coast of Guangdong. Ragasa skirted about 120 kilometers south of Hong Kong with super typhoon intensity on the morning of 24 September.

The maximum sustained wind of Ragasa was about 230 km/h, making it the second strongest tropical cyclone over the South China Sea since the Observatory's record began in 1950, on par with Saola in 2023 and Yagi in 2024. The ferocious strike of Ragasa necessitated the issuance of the second Hurricane Signal No. 10 in the year, tying the previous record in 1964. Under the influence of Ragasa's extensive circulation with fierce winds, storm to hurricane force winds affected many places in Hong Kong on 24 September. The maximum 60-minute mean wind speeds recorded at Waglan Island and Cheung Chau were 133 km/h and 114 km/h respectively. There were also frequent heavy squally showers and more than 200 millimetres of rainfall were generally recorded over the territory on that day.

As the approach of Ragasa coincided with the astronomical high tide, storm surge induced by Ragasa resulted in unusually high water level in many parts of the territory. The sea level at Quarry Bay rose to a maximum of 3.4 metres above Chart Datum, close to the level when Super Typhoon Hato hit Hong Kong in 2017. The fierce winds of Ragasa also triggered overtopping waves, causing flooding in many parts of the coastal areas of Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, at least 101 people were injured during the passage of Ragasa. A woman and her son were swept away by swells at the waterfront of Chai Wan and were later rescued. There were at least 5,062 reports of fallen trees, 24 reports of flooding and five reports of landslides. There were more than 1600 road incident reports, including blockage of roads due to fallen trees, flooding or landslides. There were also 25 incident reports related loosened or damaged signboards and scaffoldings. More than 700 flights were cancelled at the Hong Kong International Airport.


黃大仙
Wong Tai Sin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Cheung Chau


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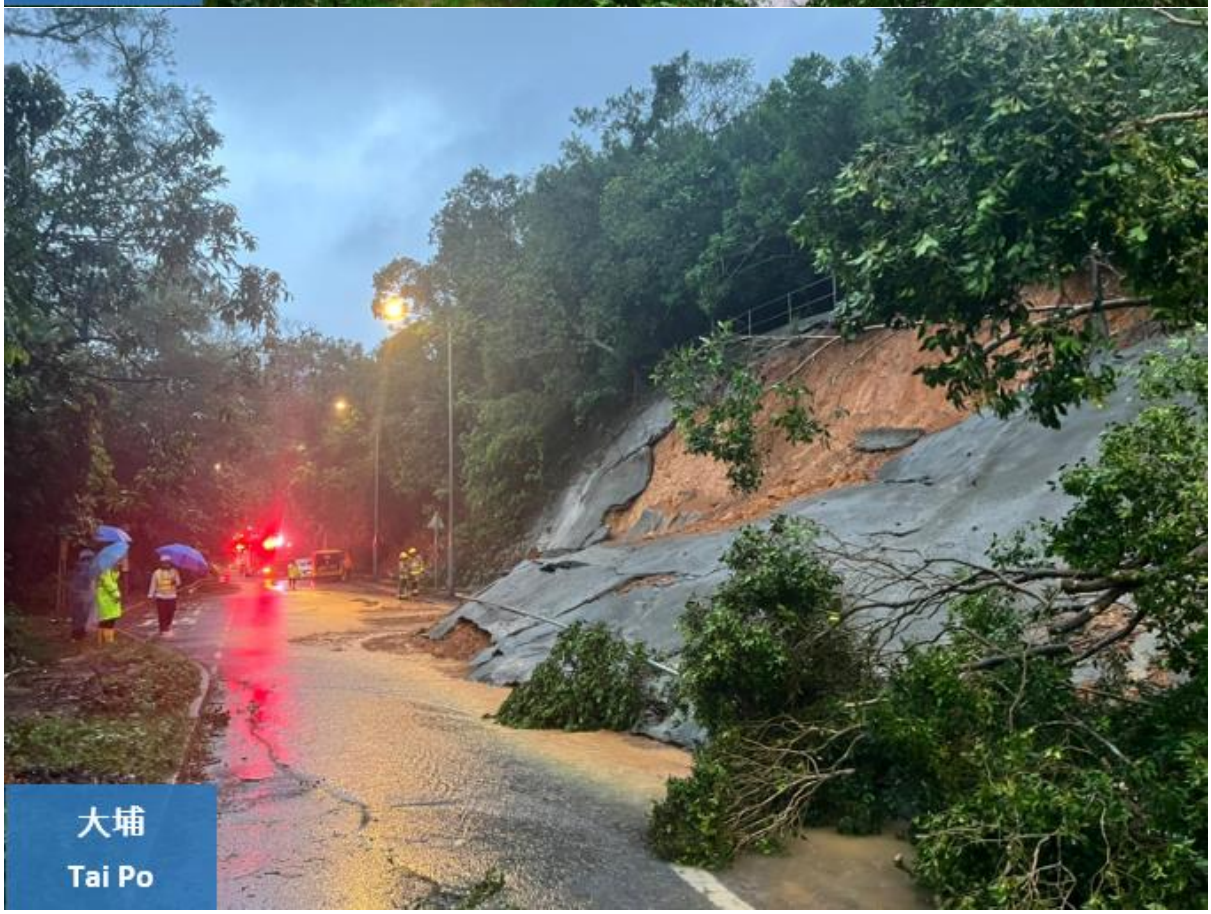
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Fig. 5.14 – 5.17 The passage of Super Typhoon Ragasa caused extensive damage over many parts of Hong Kong, including fallen trees, overtopping waves, storm surge and landslides (Courtesy of Highways Department, Kwok Yung Chan/CWOS, YW Lee, and the Head of the Geotechnical Engineering Office and the Director of the Civil Engineering and Development (from top to bottom))

The warmest October

Under the influence of a stronger than normal upper-air anticyclone covering southern China and the late arrival of cooler air from the north, October 2025 was exceptionally warm in Hong Kong. The monthly mean temperature of 27.4 degrees and monthly mean minimum temperature of 25.6 degrees were both the highest on record for October. Moreover, the monthly mean maximum temperature of 29.9 degrees was the second highest on record. There were also a total of 7 hot nights including 4 consecutive hot nights that started from 16 October, and 4 very hot days in the month, all breaking the respective records for October. In particular, the minimum temperature recorded at the Observatory on 19 October was 28.2 degrees, marking the latest hot night in a year and breaking the previous record of 11 October set in 2017.

A dry November

With the dominance of dry northeast monsoon over southern China for most of the time in the month, the weather of November 2025 was much drier than usual in Hong Kong. The monthly mean relative humidity of 60 percent was 12 percent below the normal of 72 percent and was one of the fourth lowest on record for November. In particular, the relative humidity at the Observatory once fell to 16 percent on 27 November, equalling the lowest on record in November since the establishment of the automatic weather station at the Observatory's Headquarters in 1984.

The warmest second half year

With well above normal temperatures in September, October and December, the second half of 2025 from July to December was exceptionally warm. The mean maximum temperature of 28.9 degrees and mean temperature of 26.3 degrees were both one of the highest on record for the same period. The mean minimum temperature of 24.3 degrees was one of the second highest on record for the same period.

Notes :
[1] Climatological normals for the reference period of 1961-1990, 1971-2000, 1981-2010 and 1991-2020 are available at: https://www.weather.gov.hk/en/cis/normal.htm. Climatological normals of 1991-2020 are referenced in the text unless otherwise stated.
[2] 'Very hot day' refers to the condition with the daily maximum temperature equal to or higher than 33.0 degrees.
[3] 'Hot night' refers to the condition with the daily minimum temperature equal to or higher than 28.0 degrees.
[4] 'Extremely hot day' refers to the condition with the daily maximum temperature equal to or higher than 35.0 degrees.
[5] 'Cold day' refers to the condition with the daily minimum temperature equal to or lower than 12.0 degrees.
[6] Information on the classification of tropical cyclones is available at: https://www.weather.gov.hk/en/informtc/class.htm

Table 5.1 Summary of record-breaking events in 2025

Record-breaking Events (since records began in 1884, unless otherwise specified)	Date / Period	New Record
1. Lowest absolute minimum relative humidity for April (since the establishment of the automatic weather station at the Observatory's Headquarters in 1984)	13 April 2025	21%
2. Earliest occurrence of very hot day in a year	15 April 2025	15 April
3. Highest daily maximum temperature for Easter (on par with 5 April 2015)	20 April 2025	30.6°C
4. Lowest seasonal mean relative humidity for spring (since 1947)	March to May 2025	75%
5. Highest absolute maximum temperature for June (on par with 1 June 1963)	10 June 2025	35.6°C
6. Highest daily maximum temperature for Moderate Heat	7 July 2025	34.3°C
7. Highest daily total rainfall for August	5 August 2025	368.9 mm
8. Highest number of very hot days for September (on par with September 2021)	September 2025	15 days
9. Highest number of hot nights for September	September 2025	13 days
10. Highest monthly mean temperature for October	October 2025	27.4°C
11. Highest monthly mean minimum temperature for October	October 2025	25.6°C
12. Highest number of hot nights for October	October 2025	7 days
13. Highest number of consecutive hot nights for October	16 – 19 October 2025	4 days
14. Highest number of very hot days for October	October 2025	4 days
15. Highest daily maximum temperature for Cold Dew	8 October 2025	33.1°C
16. Latest occurrence of hot night in a year	19 October 2025	19 October
17. Lowest absolute minimum relative humidity for November (since the establishment of the automatic weather station at the Observatory's Headquarters in 1984) (on par with 24 November 1995)	27 November 2025	16%
18. Highest mean maximum temperature for the second half of the year (on par with second half of 2019, 2023 and 2024)	July to December 2025	28.9°C
19. Highest mean temperature for the second half of the year (on par with second half of 2024)	July to December 2025	26.3°C
20. Lowest annual mean relative humidity (on par with 1963 since 1947)	2025	73%

Table 5.2(a) Summary of meteorological observations in Hong Kong, 2025

Month	Mean Pressure (hPa)	Air Temperature			Mean Dew Point (deg. C)	Mean Relative Humidity (%)	Mean Amount of Cloud (%)	Total Rainfall (mm)
		Mean Daily Maximum (deg. C)	Mean (deg. C)	Mean Daily Minimum (deg. C)				
January	1020.6	19.8	17.1	15.0	8.5	59	44	4.2
February	1020.5	19.9	17.3	15.3	12.1	73	72	26.1
March	1016.7	23.5	20.1	17.7	15.0	74	66	38.1
April	1013.0	26.7	23.7	21.6	18.3	74	71	57.1
May	1010.1	30.0	27.2	25.5	22.6	77	81	81.6
June	1006.7	31.5	28.9	27.1	25.1	80	83	237.3
July	1001.3	32.4	29.5	27.4	25.7	81	80	601.7
August	1007.8	31.7	29.0	27.0	25.2	81	81	939.2
September	1008.7	32.2	29.3	27.3	24.8	77	73	528.7
October	1013.8	29.9	27.4	25.6	21.7	72	66	31.2
November	1017.3	24.7	22.3	20.3	13.8	60	72	7.0
December	1018.5	22.4	20.2	18.4	14.4	70	58	6.5
Mean/Total	1012.9	27.1	24.3	22.4	18.9	73	71	2558.7
Normal (1991-2020)	1012.9	26.0	23.5	21.6	19.3	78	68	2431.2
Station	Hong Kong Observatory							

Trace means rainfall less than 0.05 mm

Table 5.2(b) Summary of meteorological observations in Hong Kong, 2025

Month	Number of hours of Reduced Visibility# (hours)		Total Bright Sunshine (hours)	Mean Daily Global Solar Radiation (MJ/m^2)	Total Evaporation (mm)	Prevailing Wind Direction (degrees)	Mean Wind Speed (km/h)
January	6	2	222.3	14.82	101.3	060	23.9
February	55	18	113.1	12.55	74.0	060	24.6
March	28	0	143.8	13.84	89.9	010	17.3
April	73	0	155.6	15.75	104.3	050	15.6
May	49	0	123.2	15.28	116.0	070	16.5
June	7	0	144.9	16.62	91.7	080	20.0
July	2	0	191.9	15.28	117.9	240	20.6
August	1	0	174.0	15.29	107.0	080	20.6
September	0	0	194.5	16.71	115.9	080	21.5
October	1	0	189.3	15.25	120.4	080	23.7
November	3	0	173.8	13.21	105.6	360	28.5
December	41	12	166.0	11.86	76.5	070	21.2
Mean/Total	266	32	1992.4	14.71	1220.5	070	21.2
Normal (1991-2020)	825.8	974.2§	1829.3	13.23	1204.1	070	22.9
Station	Hong Kong Observatory	Hong Kong International Airport	King's Park			Waglan Island	

Visibility below 8 km when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation
§ 1997-2024 Mean value

Table 5.2(c) Summary of meteorological observations in Hong Kong, 2025

Month	Number of Extremely Hot Days	Number of Very Hot Days	Number of Hot Nights	Number of Cold Days	Number of Days with Thunderstorms
January	-	-	-	4	-
February	-	-	-	2	-
March	-	-	-	-	1
April	-	1	-	-	1
May	-	1	3	-	2
June	1	6	8	-	7
July	1	17	13	-	10
August	-	9	10	-	8
September	2	15	13	-	7
October	-	4	7	-	1
November	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	53	54	6	37
Normal (1991-2020)	0.8	17.5	23.6	15.2	42.3
Station	Hong Kong Observatory				